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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

FIGS are ripe in California.

VERDI is at work on a new opera.

MARK TWAIN refuses to lecture any more.

QUININE is now successfully raised in India.

SECRETARY ROBESON is to marry Miss Borie.

SNAKE bites kill off 10,000 East Indians yearly.

FORT WAYNE is to have a college of pharmacy.

LEAD has been discovered at Otsego, Wisconsin.

THE rolling mill at Crawfordsville, Ind., has suspended.

THE mystery of a twin Druid has nothing to do with Norma.

STREET CARS have made a hit in London, and are very popular.

ONE of the coming fashions—Chinese lawn-dresses.—*N. Y. Leader.*

SNOW of Mount Washington, N. H., is still about three fathoms deep.

DIAMONDS, instead of gold, are fashionable and expensive for teeth fillings.

THE experiment of raising the cashmere goat is being tried in Nebraska.

MISS KATE JENNINGS, of Ethiopian descent, has been made a Treasury clerk.

THE first stone of the new Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, was laid on Monday.

DROVES of cattle are being driven from Eastern Oregon to Idaho, to be disposed of for beef.

FORREST CITY, Nevada county, an old mining town, is assuming a lively appearance again.

THE travel on the Union Pacific railroad amounts to between 500 and 600 passengers daily.

DUMAS' income doesn't amount to more than a thousand dollars a week, but he endeavors to spend no more.

AN Englishman has been adjudged two months on the treadmill for tearing out a friend's side whiskers in a scuffle.

THE State papers are joyful over the recent plentiful rains. The prospects for abundant crops are largely increased.

A LITTLE girl in Kentucky went out to drown a kitten, the other day, but drowned herself instead, and the kitten ran home.

THE Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Minnesota resolved to support no man at the polls who does not openly favor prohibition.

SINCE the recent death of the sole survivor of Perry's victory, a large invoice of other sole survivors has been heard of at various points.

FORTY-SEVEN couples are at the Niagara hotels already, trying to look as though they had been married for years, but deceiving nobody.

A LONDON chimney sweep has been fined forty shillings for stoning some people "who prevented him from roasting two thrushes alive."

IN Paris they define a miser as "a philantropist who, knowing money to be the root of all evil, sacrifices himself for the good of his neighbor."

A JERSEY CITY boy went under a stove for his top, upset it, scalded the baby to death, and burnt himself and his mother so badly that they will die.

THE New Orleans *Republican* of the 19th inst. says: "Sugar planters are generally satisfied with the condition of the crops at the present time."

A SOUTH CAROLINA horse made a spring a few days ago, which proved fatal to himself, the young lady who was riding him, and a small negro child.

THE Synod of the English Presbyterian Church has decided that each congregation is at liberty to employ instrumental music in its worship at pleasure.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed in Detroit to agitate the question of the Merchant language in the public schools. The proposition meets general favor.

PROF. SILLIMAN lectured to a full house at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. His subject was the Yo Semite, and he illustrated it by stereopticon views.

ATTACKS were made lately by the Chinese mobs upon the missionaries at Jungkoon and Shekloong, near Canton. Both Protestants and Catholics suffered.

WOMEN lecturers have appeared at St. Petersburg, and a lady lawyer recently pleaded an important cause at Lawar, before the Court of Appeals of Justice.

THE cut-worm is destroying the corn crop in Kentucky, but as it is not always reliable, they have invented a new worm that is sure death on crops every time.

IN Wyoming there is said to be a grave discussion as to whether their female judge shall be called "Justiness of the Peace" or "Justice of the Pencess."

AT Rondout, New York, a justice has decided that livery stable keepers cannot recover by suit for Sunday business, riding on Sunday being against the law.

THE peach stones thrown away by rebel pickets along the "Petersburg line" have formed a continuous line of trees, fifty miles long, which bore profusely last year.

THE shipmasters and shipowners of Bath, Maine have held a meeting and adopted resolutions approving Mr. O'Neill's bill to regulate the shipping and paying off of seamen.

A VIRGINIA negro cocked a gun and blew down the muzzle to see if it was loaded. He didn't state his conclusion, but the bystanders who saw his head fly off, think it was.

A CALIFORNIA Indian went for a whole bottle to give his wife as an antidote for a rattlesnake bite. Chancing to taste it himself, he finished the bottle, got drunk, and the woman died.

A MYSTERIOUS Order, called the Supreme Council of the O. F. O., says the *Record*, seems to have an organization in Sacramento. Its objects are principally pointed against the Chinese.

WHITTEMORE, the man who sells cabdetships, is likely to be re-elected. If there is no other way for Congress to keep him out, suppose all the members unite in sending him to Covington.

THE Pesth gipsies ensure the honesty of their money collector by placing the the hat in one of his hands, and a live fly in the other, which he must bring back unharmed, or be considered a defaulter.

IN the sand of the Eau Claire River has been found the leg of a young man who was drowned three years ago. The leg was in a good state of preservation, and was identified by the young man's family.

THE Englishman, Allen, who was whipped by the other Englishman, Mace, now claims to be champion of America by the kind permission of the other Englishman, who calls himself the champion of the world.

The Boston *Post* says: "Mike Howard is the name of the negro cadet appointed by Mr. Pierce, of Mississippt. For the credit of the young cadet's valor, Mr. Pierce should not speak of him by that name."

THE North Missouri railroad have purchased 2,000 tons of cast steel rails for the use of the road, and it is intended to substitute steel for iron rails the entire length of the road (400 miles) as rapidly as possible.

FOUR Kentuckians, in jail for murdering a neighbor, had a surprise party from a hundred or two citizens, the other night. They hadn't any last words ready, and wouldn't have had time to say them if they had. All leave families.

THE apple blossom covers the trees of New Hampshire more luxuriously than was ever before known. Even the most antiquated orchards seem to have waked up. From all sections of the States comes the promise of an immense crop.

AN Arizona letter to a gentleman in Kansas City says that the Indians are so bold and hostile in that Territory that it is impossible for small parties to leave the shelter of the military posts. Mining and farming operations are entirely suspended.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire was raging on the 19th inst. in the Lake Superior mining district, and the villages of Red Jacket and Calumet have been badly injured. The loss is about $150,000. Insurance $57,000. The whole thing was started from the setting fire to brush to clear potato patches.

THE State House bell at Philadelphia rung out a general alarm of fire a day or two ago without due cause, and a crazy man was found in the belfry working the lever. He said he was "ringing the merry chimes of freedom," and that it was very "sweet to live for those we love," which no one questioned.

THE Louisville *Journal* says: Pittsburgh has no less than ten daily journals, including three printed in German. It does'nt cost much to print a paper there. Take a square yard of the atmosphere of the city, and stir in a quart of crude petroleum, and you have a half gallon of just as good ink as a Pittsburgh printer wants.

AT THE Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Geo. H. Stewart presided, and Vice President Colfax and the Rev. Drs. Brooks, Cheney, Chidlaw and McCosh delivered addresses. The report presented on the occasion states the number of

Missionaries	68
Of these re-commissioned	43
New Schools organized	1,285
Teachers engaged in these	7,969
Schools gathered	55,153
Schools visited and aided	4,250
These contain teachers	32,497
These contain scholars	273,346
Sermons and addresses	6,487
Miles traveled	266,637
Families visited	21,632
Bibles and Testaments distributed	11,592

The Society has received from the American Bible Society grants of 1,500 Bibles and 10,000 Testaments; value $1600.

THE Lafayette *Dispatch* of the 23d says: "One of the most horrible murders ever known was committed yesterday after noon, in the usually quiet town of Hamilton, in Clinton county. A man named Moses Davis was some years ago married to a widow named Emmons, who, at the time of her marriage to Davis, was the mother of several children. Davis' conduct to the children was sometimes unbearable, and at other times he seemed very kind to them, but for the last few years has entertained the most bitter feeling towards them, and especially has he time and again threatened the life of one of the sons, Frank Emmons. On yesterday Davis was sitting calmly conversing with some friends, when he suddenly exclaimed he was going to kill Frank Emmons, and left them. He went to the house of Colonel Miller, the husband of one of his step-daughters, and found Emmons. He at once drew a butcher knife and struck at Emmons with it, inflicting a serious wound between the collar bone and neck joint. Emmons staggered out with Davis following him, attempting another blow, which he inflicted, stabbing his victim about the second rib. Emmons fell and expired in about ten minutes. After inflicting the second wound on Emmons, Davis made for Mrs. Miller, swearing he was going to exterminate the whole family." Mr. Miller at once interfered, and succeeded in taking the knife from him, Davis all the time swearing he was going to kill the whole family before he quit. He was arrested, and in a large number of the citizens of Hamilton were present, and very suggested the propriety of settling the case at once, in Judge Lynch's court. A gentleman relates that, some weeks ago, Davis pointed to a deep pond, and said: "I am going to drown myself there. I am going to kill my wife, and all her children, and then drown myself. The prisoner was arrested, taken to Frankfort, and closely guarded.

Delightful Country Residence

For sale, within twenty five minutes drive of City Hall and only six minutes walk from Laughlin or Frankstown station on the Connellsville Railroad. There are between seven and eight acres of ground in the very highest state of cultivation and laid out in the most tasteful manner, by an expert in that line, in walks, drives, &c. It is acknowledged, by persons familiar with this locality, to be one of the most beautiful country places in this part of the country. The view of the city, the river, and the whole country around, is varied and truly magnificent. The house is a cottage, very conveniently arranged, and the gardener's house is very handsome and well gotten up; also, a good stable, carriage house, &c. There are two wells and one spring of the very best water, delightfully cold, and also a very large underground cistern, with pump, &c. The vegetable garden is now full of fine vegetables, many of them now ready for use. There are many attractions too numerous to mention, such as patent swings, &c. It is certainly the most desirable place now for sale in this part of the country, and must be seen to be appreciated, for there are many attractions that are really too grand for description without seeing them. This very desirable property will be sold low and on reasonable terms. The neighborhood is excellent, and, in short, cannot be surpassed in any other part of the country. For further information inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

WM. NELSON, 23 Market street, will furnish to order side lights, skylights, church, hall, boat and all kinds of ornamental window, ground, enameled and flock glass. Jobbing of all kinds done promptly.

DESIGNS and estimates furnished at the shortest notice for churches, public buildings and private residences by Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street.

PEOPLE always buy the best, is the reason that Pier, Dannals & Co. sell so much of their cream ale.

SKILLED WORKMEN.—The best workmen, the best material, and the finest specimens of work are to be seen at the Pittsburgh Stained Glass Works, 23 Market street.

GIVES SATISFACTION.—Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street, makes it a point to render satisfaction. He warrants all his work.

ADJOURNED SALE of McKeesport Building lots is advertised to come off on Monday, 30th, with free excursion as heretofore. See advertisement.

STAINED GLASS equal in brilliancy of color or artistic taste in design to the productions of the old masters. Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street.

WM. NELSON, No. 23 Market street, will furnish plain or tinted enameled glass in lead sash, properly cemented and with the necessary fastenings ready for putting in the frames at the lowest prices.

PITTSBURGH STAINED GLASS WORKS.—Wm. Nelson, 23 Market street, is prepared to furnish promptly orders for ornamental or plain glass.

FINE GOLD LOCKETS, with diamond and pearl settings. Also enamel and plainer ones. John Stevenson's Sons & Co.

WM. NELSON, manufacturer of stained, enameled and embossed glass, 23 Market street. The finest work done in the country

AN OLD ESTABLISHMENT.—Nelson's glass staining establishment was founded fourteen years ago. Now located at 23 Market street.

TOILET SETS, vases and fancy goods at John Stevenson's Sons & Co., 93 Market street.

WELL KNOWN.—The fact that Wm. Nelson, 23 Market street, produces the finest work to be seen in the country. It bears the closest inspection.

RARE WORK.—This is the exclamation of all who examine Nelson's stained glass. It bears scrutiny. No. 23 Market street.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE FENIANS.

The Situation after the Ambush at the Border.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 26.—A St. Albans special says: After the advance guard, under O'Neill, had received several volleys from the ambushed British, a portion fell back, and the remainder, under Adjutant General Donnelly, entrenched in a wood shed near Cook's Corner. There was no communication with them yesterday afternoon, and the prospects of escape were doubtful. They were subject to a sharp enfilading fire from the rifles, and all attempts to retreat were hopeless. They hoped they would be able to escape under cover of the darkness. Just after the repulse, O'Neill with two hundred recruits arrived and gave a fresh impulse to the disheartened Fenians. But in consequence of the want of leaders no forward movement was made. Several attempts to reinforce Donnelly and effect the release of his command have been futile. The men are not at all disheartened and no desertions have taken place; on the contrary, every train brings large accessions. No doubt there will be more fighting to-day, and though the Fenians may gain a temporary advantage, it will be unavailing, as efforts at a successful raid are abortive. Several companies of United States regular infantry and artillery have arrived and are encamped near the border.

Demonstrations from Other Quarters.

The *Times'* dispatch from Ogdensburg states that the united column, numbering 1,000, is moving into Canada on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, and will proceed to Prescott, Canada near Huntingdon, and seize the Beauharnois Canal. A suspected formidable movement is organizing to attack Montreal, and the end is not yet. The railroad is torn up, the telegraph destroyed, &c.

MALONEY, May 26.—Four regiments of Fenians crossed the Trout river line this morning, and are now marching. Lieutenant Colonel O'Leary is in command. Colonels Smith, McWade, Thompson and Campbell are regimental commanders.

The Situation at St. Albans Council of War.

ST. ALBANS, May 26.—The Fenian bubble, as far as the movement in this direction is concerned, has bust. Soon after the arrest of General O'Neill, the Fenian officers held a long council of war, and decided that it was useless for them, with the small number of men under their command, to make any further attempt at invasion of Canadian soil. As a consequence the roads from here to Franklin are filled with returning Fenians.

Movements in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Fenians have crowded all their headquarters all morning, and are much excited. Forty Fenians left two hours ago, some for the East and quite a number for Minnesota. A number of Fenian organizations have also left, but precisely in what direction is not known.

A Canadian Spy Discovered.

During the Fenian meeting last night a Canadian spy was discovered in the audience, and a savage rush was made for him. He bounded down the aisle, and, after jumping, sprawling and trampling each other behind him, but the fellow escaped without injury.

O'Neill's Arrest Not Deplored.

The news of the arrest of General O'Neill will not check the operations nor diminish the ardor of the Chicago Fenians. The misfortune they regard as part of the luck of war, but they have every confidence in the ability of the other Generals who are at the front to take and fill O'Neill's place as well, if not better. Therefore, confidence will be shown in to-day, and men will be provided as fast as possible. A large sum of money was poured into the treasury to-day, and was so freely expended for transporting purposes, and to-day it is expected that many of the more wealthy Fenians of the city will send in checks for large amounts. Records are kept of every dollar collected, and the name of every contributor is kept for future reference if necessary.

Indians Join the Fenians.

George Francis Train arrived from Minnesota this morning. He reports that a tribe of Chippewa Indians, from Rainy Lake, near Winnipeg. They are under command of a chief who a few weeks since was converted by Father Dowling, and has joined the ranks of the Fenian headquarters and contributed fifty dollars to aid the cause. He will speak again to-night.

What is Thought at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Much interest is felt here regarding the Fenian movement, which meets with general approval. There is no doubt but what the Administration will do all in its power to check them and maintain the neutrality of laws.

Dispatches were received at the State Department from United States Marshals along the Canadian frontier giving the particulars of ering of large bodies of men along the line, but the distance from any telegraphic point prevented. Secretary Fish sent the dispatches not the President. The Secretary believes the Fenians intend to attack Canada at various points, and therefore, cautiously conducted affairs with Gen. Sherman has ordered Generals McDowell and Cooke, commanding the border departments, to lend all the assistance necessary to the Marshals in preventing an armed invasion of Canada. Sherman says we cannot prevent unarmed men from entering Canada unless it is proven that they are bent upon unlawful acts. The United States steamer Michigan, on the lakes, was ordered to render the Marshals all the necessary assistance. General Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, believes the Fenian movement is a big scare, and emphatically declares that he does not believe that 5,000 men can be found to attempt the capture of Canada and fight Great Britain without the assistance of this Government. He thinks the attempt will be a failure, and the attempt they will succeed, and believes as soon as we obtain a foothold in the Antilles, Great Britain will withdraw entirely from this continent.

Scene at Franklin, the Point Selected for Crossing the Line.

ST. ALBANS, May 26.—A gentleman just from Franklin informs the reporter that there is not now a Fenian in the whole place; that guns, ammunition, blankets, &c., are scattered in all directions, and that the people generally complain bitterly of the officers, and say they do not understand their business.

It is evident the point most favorable for crossing the line was a most unfortunate one. An aid of Gen. O'Neill says a thousand men could and have driven the Canadians from their position, which was naturally very strong, and the Fenians for the most part behaved badly and became sadly demoralized at the first volley of the Canadian musketry.

Three Fenians are this morning reported killed and ten or fifteen wounded. Gen. Donnelly, in attempting to escape from the Richards' House, was wounded in the leg, but not seriously. O'Neill is now in jail at Burlington. Gen. Spear is here at the Weldon house.

Excitement at Chicago—George Francis Train Turns Up and Blows his Trumpet.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Great excitement has prevailed among the Fenians of this city all day. They very generally disbelieved the reported capture of O'Neill until it was confirmed by subsequent dispatches.

The headquarters have been crowded all day. George Francis Train appeared there about noon, made one of his characteristic speeches and gave the Fenian officers dollars. This evening he lectured for them, giving the proceeds of the lecture for the benefit of the cause.

Quite a number of Fenians have left for the seat of war during the day.

A Virtual Collapse—Doubtful Story.

TORONTO, May 26.—The Fenian movement is looked upon as virtually collapsed, and straggling parties may give a little trouble, but preparations are being made that entire defeat will attend any further attempt at invasion.

The story of the Indians having attacked the troops at Sault St. Marie cannot be traced to any reliable source, and the latest advices say nothing of it. On the Niagara and Detroit frontiers there is sufficient force if readiness to repel any attempt to enter the country.

Excitement at New York Intense Demoralization Among the Leaders.

NEW YORK, May 26. The Fenian excitement here continues intense. The leaders profess to have dispatches from the frontier denying reports of demoralization on the part of the men, and speaking hopefully of a prospective battle. The Franklin movement is characterized as a ruse to divert attention of the Canadians from other points.

General Glasson telegraphs from Watertown, N. Y., "All right. Men going forward, and we expect a fight."

Pigeon Hill Another Mission Ridge.

TORONTO, May 26.—From the best information received, the Fenian raid, as far as Pigeon Hill is concerned, is a thing of the past, in sensible failure. The Fenians are now retreating, leaving their arms, baggage and wounded behind them. There was no loss of life on the Canadian side.

Huntingdon is now the principal point of interest, where every necessary preparation has been made.

Seven Thousand Men at Malone.

The afternoon train from New York on the Hudson River Road is said to have carried fourteen hundred men under Col. McMahon, an ex-Confederate officer, while Col. Gaynor is sending forward a similar number of men. The Fenians say there are now seven thousand men at Malone preparing to move in a westerly direction.

O'Neill Denounced as a Coward.

Many Irishmen denounce what they call the cowardice of O'Neill in allowing himself to be made a prisoner, but it is not believed his capture will affect the movement.

Two detatchments of United States troops left for the frontier to-day.

Reported Capture, If True.

OTTAWA, May 26.—It is rumored the Government has received notice from the British Government that Minister Thornton has been directed by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs to demand the protection of the Canadian frontier by President Grant.

Disappearance of Arms.

PORTLAND, ME., May 26.—Some Fenian arms which had been turned back yesterday to the Eastern Express Company have been delivered to the original shippers and vanished.

Excitement and Activity at Ogdensburg.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A special to the *Times* from Ogdensburg says: The Fenian excitement is increasing. The Irish farmers have been hauling material for the last three nights. Eighty-five teamsters accompanied the column which crossed the line this morning. Huntington was occupied by the Fenians this morning.

Ten Thousand Fenians at Malone—The Line Crossed.

A *World* special from Malone reports the arrival of 10,000 Fenians from the east and west. Generals Starr and Gleason had arrived and proceeded immediately to the front of the river to assume command. The Fenians crossed the line this morning and encamped in a grove one mile beyond. They are armed with improved needle guns.

Latest from St. Albans.

ST. ALBANS, May 26.—During the day squads of Fenians, tired and discouraged, have been arriving here from the Franklin line. Returned Fenians have been loitering about the streets, and not withstanding hunger and disappointment, have been quite orderly and civil.

General Spear has been in consultation with the officers, urging them to go to Malone with the men, but the men are not generally inclined and declare they have seen and experienced quite enough of this sort of war upon her Majesty's dominions.

Companies I, E and L, 5th United States Artillery, numbering seventy-five men, under command of Lieut. Col. Kersel, have arrived from Boston.

The Canadian troops in the engagement yesterday were in command of Capt. Westover. They were an independent company of militia, and did not number over seventy men. They were shortly reenforced, but now there are few, if any, at the scene of the engagement.

Rowe, one of the Fenians killed, was buried by the Canadians. After the burial large quantities were found at the head and foot of the grave, and a pile of stones on top.

It is reported General Donnelly is badly wounded, and fears are entertained he cannot live.

Fenians Across the Border—Rumored Defeat of the Regulars.

The telegraph operator at Hershing Brook says the Fenians had crossed the border there, and a fight was expected. He closed his office with the words: "Fenians only a few rods off."

A gentleman in Ogdensburg, from Canada, says there is a fearful depression in all circles, and rumors of the defeat of the Regulars are rife.

The Sixtieth Rifles are moving to Huntington by forced marches. Struggling parties of Fenians are now on the road from Trout river to Malone. Two Fenians were wounded to-day in attempting to pass the guard.

A battle is expected to-night.

There is no movement of Canadian troops towards the line. Resident Canadian Fenians are sending their goods and families to Malone. An engagement will doubtless soon take place. The Fenians are orderly and on excellent terms with the residents along the line, although considerable apprehension is felt.

XLIST CONGRESS,

(SECOND SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill establishing the right of way of the Portage Lake and River Improvement Company and for a land grant to it. Referred.

The bill appropriating $25,000 from the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau in aid of the Wilberforce University was passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic bill was received from the House and referred.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the conference report on the Fifteenth Amendment enforcement bill.

A question of order by Mr. SAULSBURY, that it was incompetent for the Committee to introduce a new matter to a section which had been agreed upon by both Houses, was overruled by the Chair.

After discussion by Messrs. Bayard, Saulsbury and Stewart, the conference report was adopted—yeas 40, nays 12.

The appropriation bill was proceeded with, the question being on an amendment by Mr. Drake to prevent the assignment or pardon of another as evidence in the Court of Claims in favor of the loyalty of the claimant, and regulating the rule on the subject.

After discussion by Messrs. Sawyer, Drake, Edmunds, Hamilton, (Texas,) Saulsbury and Nye until recess.

EVENING SESSION.—Mr. CAMERON, from Post office Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Midland Pacific Railroad to bridge the Missouri river at or near Nebraska City.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from Judiciary Committee, reported the apportionment bill, with amendments.

The amendments to the apportionment bill were then considered—number of members, 300, from March 4, 1871; strikes out the requirement that in any State where the number of Representatives will be reduced by the new apportionment, the reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress; the time within which the Superintendent of the census shall report to the President, and the time for the preliminary report of enumeration is extended from August 1st to October 1st.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution authorizing the State of New York to receive a bequest for the Stevens battery.

After a brief discussion Mr. Drake's amendment was adopted, with a slight modification—yeas 35, nays 9.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., submitted various amendments, providing for the appointment of a number of female clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from fifty-four to ninety-four.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1870.

The joint resolution giving the consent of Congress for the acceptance by the State of New Jersey of the Stevens battery was passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report upon the memorial of citizens of Rhode Island, upon discriminations against that State, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Postoffice Committee, reported as amended the bill to provide for carrying the mails between the United States and the west coast of South America.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to amend the several laws relating to the naturalization of aliens.

The Appropriation bill was proceeded with and several amendments adopted.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments of the Committee of the Whole agreed to, except those upon which separate votes were desired by Senators.

An agreement was made that the amendments proposed to be voted on at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1870.

Wednesday next was assigned for the business of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States was taken up.

Messrs. Farnsworth, Logan, Ingersoll and Garfield spoke against the bill.

Mr. KELLEY then offered a substitute agreed upon by the Committee, which leaves the preamble as now, and simply allows a drawback upon materials imported for use in the construction of vessels of not less than one thousand tons, and that ship stores and coal may be taken and consumed free of duty.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. WASHBURN, Wis., from select committee on postal telegraphs, offered to waive the right of that committee to be called in next on the list if unanimous consent were given to report at any time, with the understanding that action would not be taken on this session. That suggestion was agreed to.

Mr. WHEELER reported, without amendment, the Senate Northern Pacific railroad joint resolution.

The debate then proceeded upon the amendments offered previous to the recommittal of the bill, members explaining their propositions.

New amendments were also offered and advocated.

The previous question was finally seconded and the main question ordered—yeas 107, nays 56.

Mr. Hawley's amendment which forbids the Company selling its lands to other than actual settlers, in lots of one hundred and sixty acres, or at prices beyond $2.50 an acre, was rejected—75 to 105.

Mr. Sargent's amendment subjecting lands granted to the operation of the preemption and homestead laws, at $2.50 per acre, was rejected—73 to 105.

Without disposing of the other amendments the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1870.

Mr. CULLOM, from Committee on Territories, reported a bill annulling a law of New Mexico, which reserves real estate from execution, with a proviso that a homestead only to the amount of $1,000 be reserved. Passed.

The Senate bill creating an additional land office in Colorado was passed.

Mr. GARFIELD, from Committee on Rules, reported a resolution declaring the speech on the Louisiana election given by the *Daily Globe* of February 26, 1870, under leave to print given to Mr. Mungen, contains remarks of a libelous character, and that the publication of the House and not proper to be inserted in the *Congressional Globe*, and instructing the proprietors of the *Globe* to publish it.

The Speaker suggested that as Mr. Mungen was not in his seat, the resolution be withdrawn for the present. It was so done.

Mr. SAWYER, from Committee on Commerce, reported the river and harbor bill. Referred to Committee on Appropriations. It makes appropriations to the amount of nearly $3,500,000. The following are among the items: For the enlargement of harbor facilities at Chicago $100,000; Dunkirk, $25,000; Buffalo, $80,000; Alcott, $10,000; Charlotte, New York, $20,000; Big Sodus, $5,000; Oswego, $40,000; Ogdensburg, $15,000; Hudson River, $40,000; removing obstructions in East River, $250,000; examining the surveys of the northwestern lakes and rivers, and Atlantic and Pacific coasts and contingencies, $100,000.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill exempting machinery used in steam vessels from tonnage duty. Referred.

The Senate proceeded to vote on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

All amendments were rejected, and the bill passed—107 against 85.

Mr. BINGHAM made a report from the Conference Committee on the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, which, after some filibustering, went over until to-morrow. Two and a half hours will be allowed for discussion, when the vote will be taken without further dilatory motions.

The bill to revive the commercial and navigation interests of the United States was discussed at length.

Finally a motion to lay it by, by Mr. ALLISON, was rejected—61 against 105.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Fenian Raid in Canada—Satisfaction Expressed at President Grant's Proclamation—Political Affairs in France—Death Penalty in Germany—Englishmen in the Hands of Spanish Brigands.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LONDON, May 26.—The *Times* says that while President Grant's proclamation itself is satisfactory, the absence of American troops on the border to carry out its provisions is deplorable. "This, however," the *Times* continues, "is not surprising, as troops are not usually quartered on a friendly frontier. Troops should be sent to Canada immediately, and Canada should forward to the front all the soldiers she can spare. Canada must have no tenderness for this second offence. The marauders must be treated as robbers, ruffians and murderers."

This morning's *Telegraph* says President Grant has acted with loyalty and honor.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* admits the promptitude with which the American Government has acted, and says the President's action seeks to dissipate the fears of those who expect the worst results from the Fenian invasion.

Mr. Disraeli is again ill, but it is said there is no reason for apprehension.

The name of the engineer who, with his family, was murdered in Uxbridge, is Marshall. The supposed murderer, now under arrest, is said to be his brother, who was transported to Australia eighteen years ago through the efforts of the deceased.

A boiler exploded at Kidsbrove Forge, in Staffordshire, to-day, while the men were at work. Five men were killed and many injured.

A regatta for yachts of all nations will take place on the 22d of June for the Prince of Wales prize cup. The yachts are to start from covers at five in the morning and sail through the Solent, round the Isle of Portland, where they will round the shambles and return back to the Isle of Wight and outside the Needles, finishing to Dover.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £407,000 sterling.

The Queen's message to the Parliament of the United States vs. Blakely, for the possession of certain guns, shells and other ordnance, came up for election to-day before the Queen, and when judgment was given in favor of the United States.

In the Commons Mr. Monsell said the Colonial Department had received telegraphic dispatches from the Governor General of Canada announcing that the Fenians had crossed the line near Phillipsburg, and other points on the frontier, and that trouble was threatened at Sault St. Marie and Amherstburg. He was happy to say the government had further information that the President of the United States had issued a proclamation, and that General Meade had despatched troops to the frontier to prevent the violation of neutrality.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said additional claims of refiners for drawbacks on sugar would be considered, but in no case more than two shillings drawback would be conceded.

The Irish Land bill, with amendments, was reported from committee. After the discussion of some amendments, the report was agreed to and the report ordered read a third time to-morrow. Its announcement was received with loud and repeated cheers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 26.—In the Corps Legislatif, to-morrow, an interpellation will be submitted to the Government on the cause of the dissolution of the Plebiscitary Commission. It is believed in Paris that the excuses that the question raised may result in a coalition of the Right and Left wings of the Corps against the ministry. It is announced that on this occasion the Left will declare itself a constitutional party, and signify its willingness to accept power under the Empire. It is permitted to carry out its programme. M. Picard is the leader in the movement, and will be supported by M. Thiers, which is to be called Constitutional Left.

Dispatches from Lisbon report that, on Tuesday, a mob of officials passed through the streets crying "Live the Iberian Union."

GERMANY.

BERLIN, May 26.—The Reichstag has finally adopted a bill abolishing capital punishment, except in cases of high treason, arson and the murder of members of the royal family.

King William formally closed the sessions of the Reichstag and Prussian Diet to-day. The bills passed during the first session of the Reichstag are important, and will greatly relieve from these laws, which would go a long way toward assuring foreign powers that the confederation has a peaceful disposition, and is a powerful agent for the preservation, if not in the security of peace.

BRAZIL.

LISBON, May 26.—Later advices from Rio Janiero state the Emperor of Brazil opened Congress on the 3d inst. with a speech. The expected reference to the emancipation of slaves was omitted.

SPAIN

MADRID, May 26.—The Englishmen captured by brigands near Gibraltar have not yet been rescued. The party consisted of John Bird, his nephew, and two domestics.

MARINE NEWS

LONDON, May 26.—The ship Margaret Smith, from Greenock for Cuba, has put back, leaking.

LONDONDERRY, May 26.—The steamship Germany, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 26.—Console for money 94⅜; account 94¾. American securities firmer and higher; bonds of '62, 89¾; '65, old, 88¾; '67, 90⅝; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois, 102; C. & W. 78.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Cotton dull; uplands 10½@10½; Orleans, 10¾; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Red winter wheat 9s 2d; western 8s 2d. Flour unchanged. Corn at 29s 6d. Pork dull. Cheese 72s. Bacon 58s 6d for Cumberland cut; short ribs unchanged.

LONDON, May 26.—Tallow quiet. Sugar active. Calcutta Linseed quiet at 61s 3d. Linseed oil heavy; £31 10s@31 12s. Turpentine firmer at 30s 9d.

ST. LOUIS.

The Episcopal Convention and the Common Schools—New Railroad Project—A Duel, Almost—Knights Templar Encampment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—At the session of the Episcopal Convention the Committee on Christian Education submitted the following report, which one member asserted aimed a blow at the public school system, and moved to recommit it for alteration. A very sharp discussion ensued, which was participated in by a large number of members, some of them taking strong grounds against the present system of public education, and of them said he did not approve of the system at all. Another didn't believe the clergy should be meddled with, and another said he wished the report adopted, without regard to consciences. Motions to indefinitely postpone the consideration and to lay on the table, to postpone until to-morrow were warmly discussed, and defeated. Finally, after a heated debate, the motion to recommit prevailed, and the Convention proceeded to routine business.

The Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad determined to-day to build a road from Pleasant Hill, Mo., to Lawrence, Kansas, which will materially shorten and straighten the route from here to Kansas, and give the Missouri Pacific Company facilities for business in Kansas South of the Kaw river superior to any other route. The Directors also appointed a committee to negotiate with the Missouri River and Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railroad Company for the modification of existing leases with those roads, and gave the committee full power to commence proceedings to terminate leases, if their efforts at compromise were unsuccessful.

Col. David Murphy, editor of the Franklin *Observer*, and Judge Owens of Franklin County Circuit Court, met this morning for the purpose of fighting a duel, but while the preliminaries were being arranged an amicable settlement of the matter was effected. The affair grew out of the alleged illegal issue of bonds by the Franklin County Court and refusal of Judge Owens to grant injunctions against one of the parties concerned. Owens and Murphy are both gentlemen-in-law and men of considerable prominence. Murphy is somewhat celebrated as the defender of Pilot Knob against the rebel General Price during the war.

The various Commanders of Knights Templar of this State have come into encampment at Columbia, Boone county.

The Boston Excursionists at Omaha.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, May 24.—The Boston Board of Trade excursion party arrived here early this morning, and they and their train were at once transferred to the cars on the river. After visiting the R. R. shops and thoroughly inspecting the premises, they were met at the depot by the Mayor and a large number of citizens, with carriages, and the party received the freedom of the city extended to them. Accompanied by prominent citizens, the entire party drove over the city and through the suburbs, drawing up about noon at the capitol building, where addresses were delivered by Mayor Millard, Dr. Miller, Alexander H. Rice and Ed. W. Kingsly. The train was visited by thousands during the day, and every possible attention paid to the guests. They left for the west at five o'clock in the afternoon. All were well.

Baptist Home Missionary Anniversary.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The celebration of the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Baptist Home Mission Society took place to-day at Broad and Arch streets church. A resolution asking Congress to annul the

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114⅛.

THE actual reduction of the public debt, by the present administration, to this date is $114,420,100, being the amount of the special and sinking funds in which the Treasury purchases have been invested. The interest thereon is applied to a still further reduction of the principal outstanding.

IT SEEMS that the Lynch bill, "for the revival of American shipping and commercial interests" is not yet looked upon as dead for the session. The main question has not been put upon it, a motion to that effect having been defeated. The question will recur again, at an early day, and with its friends confident of its success. The subject awakens a deeper interest every day.

WE heartily second the suggestion by a correspondent of a city journal, of the name of JAMES L. PAUL, the present Chief Clerk of the Soldiers' Orphans' School Department, as that of a most eligible candidate for appointment by the Governor to the vacant Superintendency. His military record was excellent, his personal character is unexceptionable, and his official qualifications are patent to all who have business with the Department. It would gratify exceedingly the friends, both of the Governor and of MR PAUL, in this quarter of the State, if the Executive, in placing, as he should, a speedy period to the present abnormal condition of the Departmental service, would also confer the vacant trust upon the excellent citizen of whom we now speak with but simple justice.

IT IS that "Crawford county plan," so much lauded by politicians of his own peculiar kidney, upon which one George K. Anderson, a citizen of Crawford, relies to secure for him a Republican nomination for the Senate of Pennsylvania. Yet, if we were to accept the glowing assurances of the handful of disinterested patriots who have sometimes attempted to wheedle our friends of Allegheny into adopting that plan of nomination, it would always be efficacious in promoting the choice of unexceptionable men to place on our tickets. To trust their eulogies upon this great "improvement" over the delegate system, you would never suppose that it was the chosen means by which pinchers, roosters, bribers—and all sorts of political and personal scallawags without either principle or the shadow of repute for it—ever find their personal ambitions most thoroughly subserved. The counties of Erie and Crawford, in their past and present political history, annually present more or less ample certificates of the utter worthlessness of the "Crawford county system" for anything more than a device to cheat and disappoint the honest rank and file of the party.

AS WE EXPECTED, now comes the Philadelphia *Age* to instruct our three Republican Judges of the Supreme Court as to their duty in the matter of their prothonotaries. Fancy the *Age* offering its advice to Judge WILLIAMS! Day after day, and month after month, last year, that journal, in the interest of the Democracy, blackened the personal and professional character of H. W. WILLIAMS, declaring him to be a repudiator, or an accomplice in repudiation, or an apologist for that form of public dishonesty. Its daily slanders upon our candidate were the stock in trade of the entire opposition press of the Commonwealth. But none of its utterly baseless fabrications were so artfully adapted to his injury, as would be the fatal mistake to which the *Age* now urges Judge WILLIAMS and his Republican associates. He and they could survive Democratic slanders then, but the Democratic advice, if followed now, would surely banish them all from public life, at the first practicable moment—with the hearty good will of that popular majority whose wishes they had utterly disregarded in a matter not judicial but strictly political. But we have never entertained the remotest apprehension that either of them could make such a mistake.

THE Pittsburgh *Chronicle* has a correspondent at Washington who writes, of the debate in the House on Cuban affairs, as follows:

The cream of the whole debate, participated in by Democrats and Radicals, when skimmed off and put by itself, amounted to just this: That the Administration has no foreign policy; that whatever influence it has, has been cast on the side of cruelty and oppression; that the Government has allowed Spain to fit out vessels in our ship yards and leave our ports to engage in the destruction of a people who were earnestly struggling for liberty; that it has cast all its influences on the side of oppression and the oppressors; that the State Department is without vigor, the Administration without firmness, and that Congress partakes of the qualities of both.

—The *Chronicle* is profoundly neutral in its own politics, and we choose to take for granted that its management wish faithfully to adhere to that position. The extract quoted is but one of the frequent proofs of the partizan unfairness of that correspondent, which, in accord with its professions, our cotemporary should guard against. The writer's hatred of "Radicals" is always undisguised, and his statements of fact, when capable of a partizan coloring, are invariably incorrect, as in the quotation above. We need not add that each of its deductions, which he elaborates with so much of Democratic zeal, is false in design and false in fact, but quite in keeping with the general tenor of his correspondence.

THE Armstrong *Republican* has reliable information that a resolution will be introduced at the next session of our State Senate, to expel Senator Kerr, of the Armstrong and Butler district, from his seat in that body. The *Republican* adds:

Of course this will give rise to discussion, and the result will be a Committee of Investigation. What a disgraceful predicament for a man to be placed in, having any pretensions to integrity, honor or decency, and what a disgrace to the District! We hope, for his own sake and for the sake of his few friends, that he will send in his resignation, and retire forever to the shades of private life.

—This is a faithful picture of a very general feeling of dissatisfaction among the Republican people of that district—a feeling which time will not eradicate, and no artful silence of the Senator can lead his constituents to forget.

We have other evidences that the next session of the Senate will be occupied with the exhaustive ventilation of the shameful transactions which, last winter, earned so much odium for certain legislators and lobby-men. One of the latter has the assurance to offer himself now as a candidate for Senatorial nomination in a strong Republican district here in the west. His efforts to buy off opposition, or the exposure of his complicity in those transactions, have been already made in at least one quarter, and promptly repelled. He has been made aware that, if nominated, he may not be elected, and if elected he will have to go through a sharp ordeal of purgation before admission to his seat. That ordeal would finish him. He could not escape it or its consequences. Republicans who properly value the integrity of their party and of the public service, will make war upon all such men, war to the knife, and that to the hilt, now and hereafter to the end, declining all compromises and regardless of all menaces. They *shall* stand exposed, and in due time punished, before the people. Better a score of defeats than any victory through dishonorable alliances! If such men *will* persist in thrusting themselves upon the public notice, they cannot expect to evade all the just penalties for their misconduct.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

We may congratulate the country at large upon the final passage, yesterday in the House, of the Senate bill relating to the Northern Pacific Railway. It will be remembered that a partially successful effort was made, when this bill was first reported to the House, for its defeat, but its friends were wise enough to delay further action upon it, until the merits of the measure could become more precisely known, and our telegrams now reveal the fruits which rewarded their prudent forbearance.

There was, in fact, no just cause for any opposition to a measure which was in every respect national in its purview and most equitable in its details. But the free-trade element, a strong one, in the House arrayed itself in a solid column against the proposition to build this great road with American material, as the Senate had directed—and they found effective and willing allies in the especial friends of the present monopoly of the trans-continental business by the Union Pacific line. For several weeks, it has seemed even possible that this combination might succeed in defeating the bill altogether. But its friends were active and shrewd; they enlisted the support of members who are already committed to a third or Southern line, by way of El Paso; they improved every occasion to urge upon individual members the National need for a free competition, with the fullest facilities, in the connections between the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific, and the duty of making an early provision for the construction of these two additional lines which will satisfy the requirements of the people for one or two coming generations. These arguments and appeals have accomplished their work, and the Northern line is now rendered a certainty, while there can be no doubt that the Southern route will gain a similar approval.

It is quite impossible to form even an approximate opinion of the vast influence which the construction of these railways to the Pacific is to exercise upon the political and material future of the Republic. Considering that the remotest points on our Pacific coast are thereby to become practically nearer to the Federal Capital than was Missouri when first Thomas H. Benton become Senator from that State, and in view of the resistless social tendencies of the age to the more complete assimmilation, of all who enjoy the citizenship of the Republic, into one homogenous people, ignoring wholly those distinctions which the last generation accepted as ineffaceable—we are free to indulge the just hope that the America of the year of grace Nineteen Hundred, with its one hundred millions of republican people, will be not only the most powerful and most prosperous, and most enlightened of Christian lands, but that it will offer also the most perfect and splendid instance of a compact National solidarity on the globe. Then, our children, and those who follow them, may begin to perceive the simple grandeur of the truth, in the realization of Webster's patriotic hope—"The Union, one and inseparable, now and forever!"

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

THE *Freiheits Freund* has articles upon the Fenians on the War Path; A New Canal Project; and the Russianizing of the Germans in the Baltic Provinces. Of this last it says: "The gruff Russian bear who has principally the Germans to thank for what little refinement he has, now troubles himself as a reward for this, to destroy the centres of German culture in his dominions. He has now, with his awkward paws, made a slap at the old German University at Livland. This seat of German learning which was founded by the Swedish King Gustavus Adolphus in the year 1630, shall now be Russianized, inasmuch as an imperial ukase has been issued which commands that all correspondence between the Council, the Directory, the individual Faculty and the Rector, shall in future be carried on wholly in the Russian language. This ukase will probably lead to the dissolution of the University as the greater part of the teachers have decided to oppose it with all their might, and rather to give up their situations than allow themselves to be Russianized. Naturally this would be a welcome opportunity for the Russians to deal an annihilating blow at the University as well as at all the Germanism of the Baltic provinces, which for so long has been a thorn in their flesh. For this bold rebellion of the Russians against the German language and refinement, the German want of unity is partly responsible. If a portion of the South Germans had not opposed themselves so obstinately to the Prussians, these would not have been obliged to regard in silence all that Russia has been undertaking in the Baltic provinces, in order to secure an ally in case of a conflict with France. An united Germany need not fear the combined powers of France and Russia, and would command respect from both sides. It is to be hoped, however, that the time may yet come when the Germans shall reckon with the Russians for the treatment which their fellows have received at their hands."

THE *Volksblatt* has articles upon The Elections in New York; the Iberian Union and Iceland and Denmark, of which last it says: Of all the secession projects that are now agitated the most peculiar probably is that which undertakes to separate Iceland from Denmark. Iceland has a population of 65,000 souls, who have their own troubles to support bare existence. The dwellers upon the island are of Norwegian descent; although the knowledge of the Danish language is pretty thorough, especially upon the coast, still the old Norwegian language is the predominant one here where it has been maintained in its purity. The Icelanders are protestants, and do much for elementary education. One seldom finds one of them who cannot read or write. As early as the year 1380 Iceland, with Norway, came under the control of Denmark and remained even when Norway fell to Sweden in 1814. They were highly indignant at the beginning of this century, when Denmark abolished the "Althing," or parliament, which had existed for nine centuries. In this Althing, the affairs of the island were consulted upon and directed by representatives chosen by the people. In 1843, by a Cabinet order, a semblance of this old privilege was given back to the island. The *Republikaner* seems to be translated as well as usual.

AND now comes a Turkish gentleman, who hastens to prepare himself for the proposed change in the social status of womankind. In a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, after saying he has no objection to the ladies who took part in a recent suffrage meeting in London sharing in political duties and honors, he states that he has left all his ladies home free to do as they please in his absence, with no threat of sack or Bosphorus.

The Census.

(From the Ohio State Journal.)

It is presumed that the instructions for the taking of the census are now in the hands of the Assistant Marshals, who are to begin the work of enumeration on the 1st of June. The work is to continue without interruption until it is complete. Intermission of work will be cause for removal. Assistants are required to make regular reports to the Marshal once a fortnight, on pain of removal.

Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has issued very minute and full instructions to the Assistants. A wayfaring man, though an Assistant Marshal, cannot err therein. For all failures through carelessness or inefficiency, the Superintendent notifies Assistants that all costs of correspondence, clerk hire, etc., in making corrections, will be deducted from their own compensation. It behooves Assistant Marshals, therefore, to be careful, and know their business.

The enumeration is to be made by actual inquiry at every dwelling house, or by personal inquiry of every head of a family, and not otherwise. This duty can be performed by the assistant marshals alone, and citizens will be duly notified not to answer questions from any other source, neither is the assistant permitted to divulge the information obtained. Courtesy is especially enjoined upon the census takers. Assistant marshals, on receiving notice of their appointment, are advised and requested to prosecute informal inquiries, within the limits of civility and discretion, in any direction which will enable them the better to begin and complete their work, especially to make themselves as intelligent as possible in regard to the industrial character of their subdivisions, and the peculiar conditions of each important industry.

"Indians not taxed" are to be enumerated in a special report, for statistical purposes—though not required by law to be enumerated.

There are some very interesting notes under the head of "Occupation." The census takers are exhorted to make a study of them, and we reproduce the points at length.

The Assistant Marshals are to take especial pains to avoid unmeaning terms, or such as are too general to convey a definite idea of the occupation. Call no man a "factory hand" or a "mill operative." State the kind of a mill or factory. The better form of expression would be, "works in cotton mill," "works in paper mill," etc. Do not call a man a "shoemaker," "bootmaker," unless he makes the entire boot or shoe in a small shop. If he works in (or for) a boot and shoe factory say so.

Do not apply the word "jeweler" to those who make watches, watch chains or jewelry in large manufacturing establishments.

Call no man a "commissioner," a "collector," an "agent," an "artist," an "overseer," a "professor," a "treasurer," a "contractor," or a "speculator" without further explanation.

When boys are entered as apprentices, state the trade they are apprenticed to, as "apprenticed to carpenter," "apothecary's apprentice."

When a lawyer, a merchant, a manufacturer, has retired from practice or business say "retired lawyer," "retired merchant," &c. Distinguish between fire and life insurance agents.

When clerks are returned, describe them as "clerk in store," "clerk in woolen mill," "R. R. clerk," "bank clerk," &c.

Describe no man as "mechanic" if it is possible to describe him more accurately.

Distinguish between stone masons and brick masons.

Do not call a paper bonnet maker a bonnet manufacturer, a lace maker a lace manufacturer, a chocolate maker a chocolate manufacturer. Reserve the term Manufacturer for proprietors of establishments, always give the branch of manufacture.

Whenever merchants or traders can be reported under a single word expressive of their special line, as "grocer," it should be done. Otherwise, say dry goods merchant, coal dealer, &c.

Add, in all cases, the class of business, as wholesale (wh.), retail (ret.), importer (imp.), jobber, &c.

Use the word Huckster in all cases where it applies.

Be very particular to distinguish between farmers and farm laborers. In agricultural regions this should be one of the points to which the Assistant Marshal should especially direct his attention.

Confine the use of the words "glover," "hatter" and "furrier," to those who *actually make*, or make up, in their own establishments, all, or a part, of the gloves and hats or furs which they sell. Those who only sell these articles should be characterized as "glove dealer," hat and cap dealer," "fur dealer."

Judges (state whether Federal or State, whether Probate, Police, or otherwise). May be assumed to be lawyers, and that addition, therefore, need not be given; but all other *officials* should have their profession designated, if they have any, as "retired merchant, Governor of Massachusetts," "paper manufacturer, representative in legislature." If anything is to be omitted, leave out the office, and put in the occupation.

As far as possible distinguish machinists as "locomotive builders," "engine builders," &c.

Instead of saying "packers," indicate whether you mean "pork packers" or "crockery packers," or "mule packers."

The organization of domestic service has not proceeded so far in this country as to render it worth while to make distinction in the character of work. Report all as "domestic servants."

Cooks, waiters, &c., in hotels and restaurants will be reported separately from domestic servants.

The term "house keeper" will be reserved for such persons as receive distinct wages or salary for the service. Women keeping house for their own families or for themselves, without any other gainful occupation, will be entered as "keeping house." Grown daughters assisting them will be reported without occupation.

You are under no obligation to give any man's occupation just as he expresses it. If he cannot tell intelligibly what he is, find out what he does, and characterize his profession accordingly.

The inquiry as to occupation will not be asked in respect to infants or children too young to take any part in production. Neither will the doing of domestic errands of family chores out of school be considered an occupation. "At home" or "attending school" will be the best entry in the majority of cases. But if a boy or girl, whatever the age is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, the occupation should be stated.

There is a like particularity of nomenclature and classification under the head of "Diseases," and, if the marshals succeed in making themselves masters of the plain and common directions, the returns will be of great statistical value.

In short, the instructions as to all departments—agriculture, products of industry, &c., &c.—are exhaustive. The "products of industry," for example, are illustrated under the general sub-heads of resource and machinery, materials, product, and mining, with additional for machinery labor, above ground and under ground, materials and product. Special directions are given for all the different employments of productive industry.

Social Statistics are placed upon a different basis from all others, and more latitude is given in their collection. They may be obtained, as far as possible, from official documents—such as published reports, or the manuscript records of schools, colleges, prisons, asylums, &c. When such reports or records are not found, or are insufficient for the demands of the schedule, the information may, in perhaps the majority of cases, be obtained by correspondence. Marshals are, therefore, allowed at their discretion to appoint *Deputy* Marshals for the collection of Social Statistics. Such appointments do not constitute an interference with the duties of *Assistant* Marshals (Sec. 7, Act of May 23, 1850.) One or more Deputy Marshals may be allowed to collect Social Statistics of an entire District or State, and will receive all the compensation allowed by law for the service. They will then report by counties, sending in separate schedules. Large cities, however, will be reported by themselves.

The public may greatly facilitate the work of enumeration by giving some attention to the matter before the visit of the census taker. The importance of fullness and accuracy need not be mentioned to persons of education, and all men and women of good sense will give all the aid in their power to the marshals, rather than feel inclined to resent the inquisition, as the ignorant and vulgar sometimes do. The necessity for courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor on the part of the officials set to do the work is sufficiently insisted upon in the instructions, and the measures are well taken to prevent publicity. The disclosures will be in the nature of confidential, privileged matter, for the good of the State, but not for public tattle.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SCARLET fever is epidemic in Chester.

WARREN is to have a $20,000 bridge.

INCENDIARIES are epidemic in Altoona.

AN unusual amount of electricity seems to have been striking about the State.

THE latest postoffice changes are: Spraggs, Greene county, W. M. Spragg, vice John Strosnider, resigned. New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, James M. George, vice Wm. Kinkaid, removed.

ON Sunday evening, just after the Presbyterian Church at Cameron had been lit up for the evening service, one of the large chandeliers near the pulpit gave way and fell to the floor, smashing the lamps and scattering the oil in every direction, fortunately the lamps went out and the oil did not take fire, otherwise the church would undoubtedly have been destroyed.

THE body of a man, whose appearance indicated death from violence, was found on Saturday on the line of the Medina Railroad, near Clifton station, in Delaware county. One side of his head looked as though driven in by blows with a hatchet. A woman's shawl was near him. The Coroner of Delaware took charge of the body, and will make an investigation into the matter.

SUNDAY night last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, whilst Mr. Alfred Smith, a young man of Mahanoy City, was sitting on the porch of Mr. Alex. Fister, with three ladies, an unknown man came up on the porch and attempted to go into the entry. Mr. Smith got up and asked the intruder "Where are you going?" He answered, "It is none of your business." Mr. Smith then took hold of the man, who had been playing drunk, and pushed him from the porch. Just as the man got off of the porch, he sprung at Mr. Smith and struck him on the left breast with his fist, and immediately followed it up by stabbing him. The blade, which is supposed to be that of a dirk knife, penetrated Mr. Smith's left breast just below the heart, inflicting a most dangerous wound. When the man struck him, Mr. Smith struck him in return, knocking him off the pavement. The man sprung up actively, showing that his drunken demeanor was but a sham, and made again for Mr. Smith, but the ladies drew the latter into the entry, and closing the door locked it. The impression is that the assault was intended for Mr. Fister, who was a witness in the hearing to release on bail Brown and Pat Lee, charged with burning Sillimans breaker. Mr Smith's condition is precarious. He has suffered much pain from the wound. He has to be kept very quiet to prevent continued hemorrhage.

Old Fashioned Executions in London.

As one glances at Tyburn, he may observe that the house No. 49 Connaught Square is said to stand where the once permanent gibbet was erected. From 1191, when Fitzosborne was hanged there, to 1783, when John Austed closed the dance of death in a Tyburn tippet, many as eminent people died at Tyburn tree as were to be seen round about Piccadily and Pall Mall. Among those eminent people of their various days might be gathered a very remarkable cartful or two. We have Lord Audley, pretty dear Agnes Hungerford, for poisoning her husband; the poet Southwell, who, probably, was guilty of slander against Queen Elizabeth; the five out of the threescore subscribers to the death judgment of Charles the First; Sir Charles Armstrong, a victim of the Rye House plot affair; Lord Ferrers, who would be hanged in his wedding clothes, and Rev. Dr. Dodd, that once fashionable preacher, for whom one cannot help feeling a little sympathy. People went to the hangings as to a festival. The vulgar drank and swore worse than our army in Flanders, while the "quality" made a picnic of it. The longer the whole ceremony—the addresses to the people, the leave taking with kinsfolk and sweethearts—the better the spectators were pleased. The finale was as lugubrious as imagination can conceive. The ropes round the victim's necks were fastened to the beams, the carts were hastily driven away from under them, and the hanging man rode off without giving himself any further trouble. Then the friends, familiars or relatives of the hanging man rushed to the suspended bodies and began pulling them by the legs or dealing them heavy blows in the stomach, in order to bring their sufferings to an end. The Newgate chaplain, meanwhile, took his ham and his liquor in the first friendly carriage into which he was invited, and at night the whole affair was talked over in London and the suburbs, from the "Sun in the Sands" at Greenwich, to the Assembly Rooms at Hampstead, from "Grays and Maurice" in the East to the "White Horse," Piccadily, or the "Star and Garter," Pall Mall. Men, in the last century, seemed to go as naturally to Tyburn as Irish Colonels to Gretna Green, and young ladies of the James talked about the last execution with the strolling players and the dancing master, or the deserter from Dunkirk who taught them French.—*London Athenæum.*

The Naked Drama in Cincinnati.

Quite an interesting exhibition took place on Elm street, yesterday afternoon. A couple of grown men who ought to have known better, went in bathing in the canal, near the Vine street bridge. About three o'clock, just when they were having the best of the fun, a policeman made his appearance upon the bridge, and before they could reach the bank the blue coat had their clothes and was leaving with them. The incautious bathers made a very pathetic appeal for their raiment but the watchman was unyielding, and carried the garments away, and hid them. Returning to the canal he stoned the pair until he drove them out of the water. He then chased them, stark naked as they were, along the canal, to Elm street, and down Elm, through crowds of people on every square, to Seventh street.

The procession then moved east on Seventh street, to midway between Elm and Race streets, where one of the naked individuals rushed into a little dwelling, closely followed by his friend. The bathers did not stop to look at the door plate to see whether either of them lived there or was acquainted with the occupants of the house, but threw themselves unreservedly on the mercy of the family. They had reason to congratulate themselves upon their choice of a refuge. The gentleman of the house loaned each of them a suit of his clothes, and would not hear of their leaving until the "beak" had disappeared—*Cin. Commercial.*

APROPOS of the woman suffrage question, a matron in Joliet, Illinois, gives "a piece of her mind," and, as we believe in "fair play," we must "give the old lady a chance."

"I just don't believe in these new women notions. I have raised six boys; four of them vote now, and the others will soon be old enough. Then I will have six votes. Now these good-for nothing women, who have fooled their time away and never raised a single boy, come around and want every woman to vote for herself. I don't believe in such nonsense. I have raised by six boys, and I am going to have every one vote for me. Those women who go lecturing around the country, instead of raising boys, have no business to vote anyway. And when they say that they are just as good as I am, and have a right to vote themselves, if they have no boys to do so for them, it is not true. If they are as smart as I am, why did they not raise some boys to vote for them? I tell you, I do not intend to be cheated out of my six votes by any such good-for-nothing folks. I guess the world would come to a pretty pass in a short time, if the women all took to goin' round lecturing on wimmin's rights, instead of rising boys."

ORGANS.—There is a growing taste for organ music, and no musical household is really complete without its parlor organ as well as its piano forte, while the comparatively low price of the former instrument places it within the reach of many families who cannot afford the other. In selecting an organ, whether for home or more public use, it is, of course, advisable to get the best, and *that best* is unquestionably the American Organ, manufactured by Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, of Boston. In all that goes to make up a superior instrument—purity of tone, power, nicety of touch, promptness of action, breadth of expression and musical effect, and elegance of exterior as well as interior finish—these organs excel. In Europe, as well as in our own country, the American Organ is immensely popular, and its superiority over other instruments of its class is acknowledged wherever it has been introduced. In short, the Messrs. Smith have the facilities for producing the best instruments—and they do it.

ON the last day of August, 1870, will take place at Geneva, Switzerland, a congress of the geologists of the Alps. This body embraces those savants of Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany and Austria who have made a specialty of the geology of the Alps. The session will last three days, and then excursions will be made to the most interesting spots (in a geological point of view) in the vicinity.

FAREWELL TO MAY.

Among the falling apple flowers
The last robin sings:
The lovelights are fading fast—
It is the last of Spring;
Its sweet, last day. "Oh, why,
Fair maiden May," we sigh,
Will thou not linger?" Hush, for June
Delays until she goes
And we must see the violets fade
Before we pluck a rose.

'Tis only losing we can win
And giving we can take.
Our pleasures, darling, not too long,
Our sorest trials make.
The hearts that grieve to lose thee, May,
Would sorrow more to have thee stay
Farewell, farewell, then, gentle Spring!
Our blessing with thee goes
Above the withering violets
We see the opening rose!

ANNIE D. GREEN, in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

A Philadelphia Bible Class.

The Jenkins of a Philadelphia newspaper is responsible for the following: Jay Cooke, the banker, the other day entertained his Bible class at a magnificent residence in Philadelphia, with a delightful *fete champetre*, including many games, such as foot-ball, quoits, base ball, foot races, banana pulling, in which tempting bunches of the luscious fruit were suspended from the branch of a tree, while the nimble fellows jumped, and climbed, and struggled good humoredly for the prize; a greased pole to be climbed for a set of valuable books; sack races and other forms of fun and athletic exercises. A substantial dinner was cooked at great fires, built in the open air, and was disposed of with a zest heightened by vigorous exercise and the sauce of universal contentment. In the afternoon great supplies of ice cream and cake made their appearance, and were quickly disposed of. Mr. Cooke was himself not only the life and centre of the whole affair, but was evidently the ringleader in all the jollity which he had so liberally devised for others. Telegrams arriving in rapid succession, announcing vast financial transactions, and sometimes requiring instant reply, found Mr. Cooke gleefully sending a huge foot-ball sky-high, or placing a quoit close up to the stake.

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.

English and French HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES of every kind.

SQUIRES'S EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARBONATE OF POTASSA, sold Wholesale and Retail at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

DRUG AND PERFUME DEPOT.

Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE POPULAR TONIC OF THE AGE.

The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could command and retain the confidence of the world. Advertising induces the public to try many things, but in this shrewd and thoughtful age, words will not suffice without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their private judgment, men determine the relative value of the various articles recommended to their notice through the business columns of newspapers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has now been subjected to this searching ordeal for more than eighteen years, and the result is that it stands at the head of the class of remedies to which it belongs. It has distanced and fixed down Innumerable competitors, and is today the Standard Vegetable Tonic of the western world. The happy effects which have followed its use in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, intermittent fevers and general debility, and as a constitutional invigorant, have entitled it to universal confidence. Nine cases out of ten shake hands with dyspepsia, for so soon as they commence the use of this great remedy, they are entitled to the benefits which it confers upon the digestive organs. Nine cases out of ten shake hands with constipation, for it is based on the individual experiences of tens of thousands of witnesses, embracing prominent and well-known citizens of every profession, occupation and class. There is not a city, town or settlement in the United States where it is not a medicinal staple. No druggist or general dealer would consider his stock complete without it, and the returns of the internal revenue department show that its sales exceed those of any other proprietary or quack medicine manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. The beneficial results derived during a long series of years from the use of Hostetter's Bitters have convinced the whole community that the only true way to restore to health a broken down or debilitated system, or to put the human body on its defense when exposed to unwholesome influences, is to invigorate, regulate and purify it at one and the same time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,

JEWELERS,

93 Market street, Pittsburgh.

(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.

Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.

We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

my14:w9

C. D. ARNSTHAL. L. G. ARNSTHAL.

ARNSTHAL & SON,

Virginia and Louisville

Tobacco Agency,

SEGARS,

Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,

72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

my17:w15

DECORATED AND PLAIN

Marble and Slate

MANTLES,

Made by steam power. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate and Marble Mantleiece Mantles are made. Elegant Marble Mantles, Wainscoting, Counters, Furniture Tops, &c., manufactured from white marble and slate to exactly represent the choicest marbles of all varieties and colors. Sold at New York prices at 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

my23:w3m W. W. WALLACE.

ELEGANT

Silver-Plated Ware,

AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

101 Fifth Avenue.

Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Berry Dishes, Butter Dishes, Syrup Pitchers, Spoon Holders, Children's Cups, Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc. my23

Pittsburgh Utility Works.

WEAVER & JONES,

Corner of Juniata and Fulton Streets, Sixth Ward, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of STAPLE HARDWARE and all kinds LIGHT GREY IRON CASTINGS.

We tender our goods and services to the Trade at the lowest Prices, and warrant all our work skillfully finished. Orders solicited.

The attention of Dealers generally is called to our make of BED AND PLATE CASTERS.

WEAVER & JONES.

Address: Pittsburgh Postoffice. my22:x61

R. M. McCOWAN. J. R. McKOWN

R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,

BOULEVARD PAVERS,

Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.

WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.

Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 30 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.

Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan. my8:w46-TTH28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT AT

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Feder

AT 6⅝ CENTS.

Fast Colored Calicos,

AT 37½ CENTS.

A Splendid Article of BLACK ALPACA POPLIN.

AT 12½ CENTS.

ARMURES AND DELAINES.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

AT 27½ CENTS.

6-4 Table Linens,

A DECIDED BARGAIN.

Dress Goods—very cheap.
Chene Mohairs.
Japanese Silks.
Black Hernanie.
Plain and Spotted Grenadies.

Gros Grain

BLACK SILKS,

FOR SACQUES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

OLD HOMESTEAD

FOR SALE,

OF

S. M'Clean, Esq., Dec'd,

Situated on Fifth avenue, between Bellefield and Shady Side Churches, on line of the Railway and eight minutes walk to either Millvale or Shady Side Stations, Pennsylvania Central Railroad. House contains 9 finished Rooms and Cellar, and Lot 80 feet front by 135 feet deep, which includes all outbuildings, Ostern, Grapery, Fruit, &c., &c.

PRICE $15,000.

ALSO.

LOTS.

Adjoining Lots of 60 to 80 feet front, some 250 feet deep, and improved with the best variety of Bearing Fruit Trees. The above will be sold in a whole or parcels to suit customers.

ALSO.

CITY PROPERTY.

Corner Lot, 25 feet front on Grant street, corner of Strawberry alley, and running back to alley 12 feet wide; about 100 feet, on which is erected a two-story Frame Dwelling. Price $12,500, or $500 per foot front. This is most desirable for manufacturing purposes, being only a short distance from the new proposed Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, corner Seventh and Grant streets, below.

ALSO.

Fire-Proof Safe.

A fine, large, second-hand Fire Proof Safe, double doors, best make, for sale cheap.

For any further information of the above items inquire of

S. McCLEAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE BEST BARGAINS

OFFERED

This Season.

AT 20 CENTS.

Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.

AT 25 CENTS.

Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings

AT EXTRA BARGAIN.

AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.

Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.

AT 20 CENTS.

Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.

AT 25 CENTS.

Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.

LADIES' AND MEN'S

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

COTTON STOCKINGS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT

Morganstern & Co's,

SUCCESSOR TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

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BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON.

GEO. A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

my4:w56

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
23d Collection District of Penna.,
No. 67 Water Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of Special Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of the Taxes on

Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,

Are now in this office, where payment will be received thereon by the Collector, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1870. These taxes having become due, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the tax payer.

E. BUFFINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the county of Butler, will be ready to receive after the 1st of June, for their respective counties, and will post notices designating the time and places when and where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them. Taxes paid only in greenbacks or national currency. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN,

my23:x21 COLLECTOR.

NOTICE.—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the

Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,

Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This Company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and has the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carre's celebrated French Patent.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

ED. BARKER, Proprietor,

Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRACTIONS

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SEMPLE'S,

al Street, Allegheny City.

Daily Arrivals of the Latest Novelties in

HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

LACE CAPES.

Summer Shawls.

Fancy Goods.
Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Bows,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Linen Sets.
Hosiery and Gloves.

CASSIMERES,

Cottonades and Linen Drills,

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BLACK SILKS!

From $1.25.

Thin Dress Goods!

Thin Dress Goods!

From 20 Cents.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

21 Fifth Aveeue.

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

Extensive and choice assortments at

Prices Unknown Since 1861.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.

COURVOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.

LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.

REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.

PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.

DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.

GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.

GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.

Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

Large Additions to

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,

AND

COUPONS

Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

my6

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 26, 1870.

Gold has a strong upward tendency, opening to-day at 114¾, and closed at 114⅞. The purchases are principally by the stock cliques for speculative account in order to maintain and advance the price of railroad securities. Aside from this and in support from the speculative movements, there are sufficient reasons to believe in much higher prices for gold during the next three months. The constant outflow of gold to Europe, the lower quotations for our bonds in the European markets, and the light exports, we must consider for some time to come are all sufficient reasons to keep the gold market firm, if not advancing the premium long before there is any actual cause for a rise.

Government Bonds were very strong to-day. But slightly advanced above yesterday's quotations. The price, however, is kept artificially low by speculators who have large lots of bonds lying in Europe unsold.

The stock market has a very strong and advancing tendency, and it will be attempted to force prices much higher on a steady run if possible. Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi railroad and Reading shares are strongest, also St. Paul; the balance of the list is stronger but has not yet advanced.

Money remains easy.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114⅞	American	63½
Silver	112	Western Union	83
1881 Bonds	117⅜	N. Y. Central	101½
5-20 Bonds 1862	112½	Reading	105½
5-20 Bonds 1864	111½	Ft. W. & C.	95
5-20 Bonds 1865	111½	Ohio & Miss	29
Consols 1865	113½	Mich. Southern	98½
5-20 Bonds 1867	113½	Cleveland & P.	108½
5-20 Bonds 1868	114	C. R. I. & P.	104
10-40	108⅜	Chicago & N. W	81⅞
Adams Express	63⅛	C. & N. W. Pref.	80½
Merchants U. Ex.		Erie	23½

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.70	5.75
Paris Exchange per Franc	22	24½
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	82	85
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	50

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113½
U. S. 6s, 1881	117⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113½
U. S. 5-20 1862	112½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113½
C. S. 5-20 1864	111½	U. P. R. R.	87⅝
U. S. 5-20 1865	111½	Central Pacific	92⅛
U. S. 10-40	108⅛	Cy. Pacific	92½

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 26, 1870.

Money market easy at 3@5 per cent. Sterling strong at 9⅝@9¾ for sixty days. Gold strong; opened at 114⅛ and closed at 114⅞@114⅞. Carrying rates 6@7 per cent. Clearances thirty-eight millions. Exports one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

Governments firm. Coupons of 1881, 117⅜@117½; do. 1865, 111½@111⅝; do. 64, 111¾@111⅞; do. '65, 111½@111⅝; new, 113⅝@113¾; do. 67, 114@114¼; '68, 114@114¼. Ten-forties, 108¼@108⅝. Currency sixes, 113@114.

State bonds quiet and firm; Missouris, 94¼; old Tennessees, 61; new do., 56½; old North Carolinas, 48½; new do., 25 asked.

Stocks dull but strong. Canton 68⅝; Cumberland 42; W. U. Telegraph 82¾; Quicksilver 39; Mariposa 15; preferred 37; Adams Express 63½; Wells 15⅝; American 63½; United States 25½; Pacific Mail 40⅜ Northern Central 50¼; scrip 96½; Erie 23½; preferred 46; Hudson 145¾; Reading 106; Michigan Central 125, Lake Shore 99½; Illinois Central 140⅝; Pittsburgh 108½; Northwestern 83½; do. preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 110½; New Jersey Central, 109½; St. Paul, 66; do preferred, 81½; Wabash, 56¾; do preferred, 78; Fort Wayne, 95; Chicago and Alton, 117; do preferred, 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾; Hartford and Erie, 8¾; C. C. & C., 79; Dubuque, 105; St. Joe, 119¾; do preferred, 118.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $76,250,700; currency, $6,021,306; general balance, $82,960,467.

Sub-Treasury bought $2,000,000 bonds at 110 49-100@110 97-100.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, May 26, 1870.

CATTLE.

The operations in cattle were again light this week, owing to the the very light supply, and a much larger number could have been sold, as the offerings did not begin to satisfy the demand. There was again a very good attendance of buyers both from Philadelphia and New York, and this being the case, the market, as might be expected, ruled very strong, and, compared with last week, prices have still further advanced, and the quotations are higher now, we believe, than they have been for five years. There is the same complaint among stock buyers about the exorbitant price now prevailing, and with good reason, too, and as a general thing, the trade is very dissatisfactory to all except stock stock growers; many drovers and butchers would much rather retire from business for a time and make money by so doing, if it was possible, but this they cannot do. They are obliged to keep up their trade even if it does not pay at times, as it is much easier to let it run down than it is to build it up again.

The sales since the date of our last report foot up about seven hundred head, and as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prices ranged all the way from 5.50 to 9.62½, but the bulk of the sales were at 8 to 9c. Everything considered, we think prices are out of fully, perhaps ½, since last week, and even at the advance the supply did not begin to satisfy the demand.

Jacob Needy sold a car load at 9¼ for which he could not get 9c in Allegheny, on Monday.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
FRIDAY, MAY 20.			
H. L. & Co. for McDaniel	20	20,280	8 37
SATURDAY, MAY 21			
H. L. & Co. for Dorroth	18	21,280	
TUESDAY, MAY 24.			
Hazlewood & B. for Allerton	31	39,829	8 10
" " Rothchilds	16	20,130	8 50
H. L. & Co. for Quinn	15	21,220	8 75
" " Morris	5	5,160	8 00
" " Berry	23	19,850	6 37
" " Thompson	25	21,070	6 25
Needy to Lamb	16	22,740	9 25
Trauerman to Fuller & M	17	20,100	8 45
WEDNESDAY, MAY 25.			
Klemans to Auli	100	109,330	7 35
Ward to Voetter & B	30	41,140	8 75
Stevens to Fuller & M	41	58,130	9 40
T. Kerby to J. Smith	23	34,200	9 62
Johnston to Smith	42	58,280	9 40
" "	32	38,300	8 75
Outland & W. to Fuller & K.	17	21,450	8 62
H. & T. for Kline	17	19,960	8 60
H., L. & Co. for Holmes & P.	18	21,470	
" " "	16	21,210	8 25
" " "	12	21,340	9 25
" " Thompson	16	11,280	5 80
" " "	10	7,740	5 50
THURSDAY, MAY 26.			
H., L. & Co. for McFadden	17	19,760	8 50
" " N. Hart	23	17,100	6 50
S. Campbell to T. Lamb	18	20,840	8 50
S. Huffman to "	15	18,520	8 75
" "	2	1,970	6 00
J. Needy to J. McArdle	32	42,410	9 35

SHEEP.

The arrivals have been much smaller this week than last, and with no falling off in the demand, the market ruled strong and prices have advanced full half a cent per pound since this day week. The demand is restricted mainly to the better grades, and, consequently, prime sheep sold more readily, and at better prices than the commoner grades, though all kinds are higher than last week. Quotations may be fairly given at 5@5¾ for inferior to common, 5¾@6 for middling, 5¾@6 for good, and 6@6¾ for prime—we are cognizant of the outside figure having been paid for a drove averaging 90 lbs.

HOGS.

The hog market is moderately active, and the supply has not thus far been as large as that of last week. Light hogs are higher relatively than the better grades, which was brought about by a lively competition between Baltimore and New York buyers. To-day Baltimore men were paying 9@9½, while New Yorkers said that they could not pay over 8¾. Philadelphia hogs may be quoted at 9¼@9½, with some few sales of extra at 10.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26. Flour dull and declined 25c; extra $4.75@5.00; extra family $5@6.50. Wheat quotations barely maintained; western red $1.30@1.35. Rye held at $1. Corn active with yellow at $1.10@1.10½. Oats steady. Petroleum firm; crude 18c; refined 27c. Provisions; demand light. Mess Pork $28.50. Whisky steady at $1.09 for western iron and $1.07@1.08 for wood.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, May 26, 1870.

The markets for general merchandize continue dull and unsatisfactory, the sales being small, comparatively, and margins in many instances, stiffless. There is no improvement to note in the grain trade, and with little or no inquiry for shipment, and a meagre local demand, dealers in many instances, are obliged to store. We learn from one of our Chicago exchanges, that the amount of wheat in store there last week increased over half a million bushels, compared with the previous week, yet in face of this, prices have been screwed up higher. In regard to flour, the same paper says:

"This market continues very quiet, not on account of a lack of demand, but because there is no stock of the grades wanted to fill the orders of buyers. Flour that is selling at $4.25 and less is extremely scarce, and there are orders here for several thousand barrels, but receivers neither have the supply nor are the millers willing to contract for round lots at present, they seeming to have confidence in their opinion that better prices will be obtained in an early future. There is also a very fair demand for choice spring Minnesotas, and the stock of this grade is only moderately large and firmly held. Flour that is worth from $4.50@5 is in very good supply and limited demand.

APPLES—Sales reported at $5@6¾ per bbl, for fair to choice. Receipts continue very light.

BUTTER—Demand is improving, and we are reporting sales of primes choice at 20c. Common stock is unfortunate, but there seems to be no help for it. Our refiners thought the rates were entirely too high in 1869, but this year, as will be seen, is worse still: instead of getting a reduction, as hoped for, the rates have been advanced, and that, too, right in the face of a very dull and unsatisfactory market. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company instead of protecting the oil interest here as she should, appears to be doing all in her power to cripple and destroy it.

CRUDE.

Market dull and nominal though prices are without quotable change. Sale of 1,000 and 1,500 bbls for immediate delivery at 12¾, and 1,000 bbls June at 12½@12¾. Full 12¾@12¾, seller all year 12¾@12; and buyer all year 13¾@14.

REFINED.

Market opened quiet but steady and closed a shade easier. There is considerable inquiry for early delivery, but the concessions at present offered are not satisfactory, and, consequently, business is light. Sales of 500 bbls May and June quoted at 27¼@27½; July and August, 27½@27¾; August to December 28, bid; buyer all year, 28¼ bid.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 103 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

National Refining Co., 330 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co. Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 75 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bro., 50 bbls ref oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Peacock & Beeson 54 bbls lubricating oil to J. C. Doud, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 571 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Total ..... 2,113 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales of 1,875 bales at 22¾c for middling uplands. Flour 5c better; sales of 9,400 bbls at $4.85@4.85 for superfine State and western; $5@5.25 for extra do. $5.55@5.75 for good to choice do. $5.40@6.25 for white wheat western extra, $5@6 extra Ohio, $5.20@5.25 extra St. Louis. Rye flour steady. Corn meal steady. Whisky steady; sales of 250 barrels at $1.05 free. Freights to Liverpool firmer, with shipments per steamer of 50,000 bush of wheat at 4¾@5d. Pork firm and quiet; sales of 200 bbls at $29@29.50 for mess. $25@25.50 for prime. $28.50 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales of 100 bbls at $11@15 for plain mess, $16@18 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 30 bbls at $28@28. Lard more heavy and quiet and steady at $20@20½ for prime mess, $18@20 for India mess. Middles quiet; sales of 30 boxes Cumberland cut at 14c. Cut meats dull; sales of 130 packages at 12@12½c for shoulders, 16¾@16¾c for hams. Lard; sales of 1,000 tierces at 14¾@15c for prime steam, 16¾c for kettle; also 500 tierces prime steam, buyer May 16¾c; seller May and June 16c. Butter dull and heavy at 16@22c for western. Cheese quiet at 7@16c. Wheat; receipts 35,700 bush. Wheat 1c better for fair export and milling demand; sales of 76,000 bush at $1.15 for No. 2 Chicago in store; $1.18@1.19 for No. 2 spring; $1.22 for No. 2 Milwaukee; 90c for ungraded winter red; $1.25@1.26 for ungraded white. Rye steady. Barley and Barley Malt dull. Corn; receipts 16,000 bush. Corn 1c better, and declining one load to arrive in June at $1.21. Rye quiet. Barley and Barley Malt dull. Oats; receipts 16,000 bush. Oats 1c better, Amos Stevens 1 bx hh goods, 1 bbl do, Tiddell & Christy; 6 pcs marble, D P Stenz; lot sundries, W G Rowley; 10 rolls paper, Schwartz & Haslet; 8,356 ft lumber, M Selbert & Co; lot stoneware, A G Cubbage; 5 oil bbls, Riter & Kirk; 1 bbl tallow, W Flaccus & Son; 10 bbls green hides, M DeLange; 6 bbls knobs, Jones, Nimick & Co; 2 sks oat meal, J N Lea; 1 bx d. goods, Stein & Bro; 1 bx bacon, Voigt, M & Co; 5 bbls s iron, Maloney & Lanahan; 10 bbls flour, Wm Flaccus & Son; 1 cask bacon, 1 bbl do, Voigt, M & Co; 6 sks cement, H W Phillips; 3 bbls dry apples, Dilworth, H & Co; 150 lbs lub oil, D Bly; 1 car corn in bulk, W G Miller; 28 bbls flour, H F Bean; 10 tubs cheese, J Daub; 2 sks wool, Arbuthnot, Shannon very scarce, $1.00 page, Goodwin & Clark; 8 sks rags, 1 bx bacon, P Duff & Sons; 23 jugs molasses, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 7 sks corn, F A Lythe; 20 bbls flour, J S Dilworth & Co; 24 bxs w. glass, Thos Swan; 62 sks oats, D Chess; 4 bbls whisky, J K Lanahan; 1 pkg butter, 1 do eggs, Woodworth & Davison; 5 bbls flour, Wm Flaccus & Son; 1 carter, 3 do eggs, S H Baird; 71 sks oats, John Rankin; 9 bbls apples, Johnston & Colvin; 15 bxs glass, R C Schlaentz; 11 bxs butter and eggs, B F Strouse.

CINCINNATI PER JUNIATA, May 26.—Clark & Co, 75 bxs and pkgs h h good, 3 horses; Shriver, 1 saw mill, 2 bbls apples, Hall & Sons, 40 cases cement; B L Fahnestock, 10 do do; J & W Fairley, 2 bdls sks; E Heazleton, 5 bbls l oil; Graff, Bro & Co, 5 pcs do; C Thurston, 5 cabinet casks; Totton & B, 4 bbls cement; Schwartz & H, 8 bxs drugs; G A Kelley, 4 do do; Means & Coffin, 1 horse; Hall & Sons, 285 bales bdls; Brooks, H & Co, 23 oil bbls; Close, S & Co, 60 chairs; A Ortleib & Co, 114 chairs, 15 rockers, 5 stands; H Berger, 200 chairs, 50 rockers; Kremple, F & Co, 72 chairs, 24 rockers; Dauler & Sons, 24 chairs; J Reppert & Co, 40 bbls flour, 34 bbls do; Lovell & Lee, 10 do do; Swain, 25 do do, J Wilson & Son, 25 do do, E Heazleton; 50 do do, Carter, McGrew & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, May 26.—3 bbls s iron, McKnight & Co; 1 keg lard, 1 bbl eggs, H Riddle; 1 bx hd ware, J H & C B Davis; 14 sks, 1 bbl gine waste, Hall & Sons; 280 bales bdls, Bruggerman & Co; 500 bbls flour, T C Jenkins Bro; 100 do do, J Wilson & Bro; 70 oil bbls, M P Adams; 30 bbls shovels, Myers & J; 95 bbls flour, Shippard & D; 1 bx cutlery, 1 do roll, Beaver Falls C Co; 4 bgs scraps, 14 bxs cheese, Woodworth & D; 1 car corn, F Ardary; 2 sks leg, Davis, R & Co; 12 do do, B L Fahnestock; 2 bxs bacon, 8 bbls do, 6 pkgs c racks, S Hare & Son; 28 bdls forks, Park & B; 8 do do, H Lauman; 1 do do, Hall & Woodwell & Co; 18 do do, 7 do hoes, Logan, G & Co; 172 bgs oats, R Knox & Son; 262 galls s ware, L Hutchison; 1 bx glass, Fleming & Blanchard; 4 kgs lard, Voigt, M & Co; 2 bbls bacon, Haworth & D, 34 bdls b hdls, W Mardorff; 17 do g hides, M Delange; 50 bbls flour, 67,250 bush wheat, 14,119 bush corn, 38,500 bush oats, 3,067 bush rye, 13,845 bush barley, 7,729 hogs. Shipments: 7,100 bbls flour, 50,000 bush wheat, 1,762 bush corn, 16,950 bush oats, 720 bush rye, 2,027 hogs. Freights firm.

Hogs dull and 10@15c lower, ranging at $8.25@8.70. Cattle firmer and active, $4.90@8.80 for light stockers to extra shipping steers.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—Whisky $1.04@1.06. Tobacco: sales of 335 hhds at $5.50@8 for trash to good lugs; $8.25@8.42 for low leaf to medium bright wrappers.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 26—Flour active and steady for western super at $5@5.25, extra $5.50@6, family $6.25@7. Wheat steady; Maryland $1.42@1.55, western $1.30@1.38. Corn has advanced; white $1.18@1.20, yellow $1.15@1.16. Oats is steady at 62@65c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm and in good demand, but scarce at $1.08@1.09.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—Petroleum active for spot oil; nominal rates for March and next year; refined is 24c for round lots; crude quiet $5.25 per barrel.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Cattle active at $5@8. Hogs steady at $7.70@8.25 for full range.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 26.—Cotton dull at 22c. Receipts: 366 bales; exports 543 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, May 26.—2 cars b ore, Chess, S & Co; 2 do do, Brown & Co; 3 do do b ore, J Painter & Son; 1 s ore, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do w ore, Wilson, G & Co; 1 do posts, W P Howell; 93,000 shingles, W W Higbee; 35,000 do, 8,000 ft lumber, 35,000 shingles, B Schmidt & Co; 11 bxs & d saw machs, Smith & Forrester; 800 kgs powder, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 180 do do, W & J M Rood; 101 bbls lime, Johnson & C; 101 do do, J Meskimen; 8,000 ft lumber, R A Clarke; 8,000 do do, B Schmidt & Co; 8 bxs wire shape, Pickering, L & C Co; 1 bx slates, Amos Stevens; 1 bx hh goods, 1 bbl do, Tiddell & Christy; 6 pcs marble, D P Stenz; lot sundries, W G Rowley; 10 rolls paper, Schwartz & Haslet; 8,356 ft lumber, M Selbert & Co; lot stoneware, A G Cubbage; 5 oil bbls, Riter & Kirk; 1 bbl tallow, W Flaccus & Son; 10 bbls green hides, M DeLange; 6 bbls knobs, Jones, Nimick & Co; 2 sks oat meal, J N Lea; 1 bx d. goods, Stein & Bro; 1 bx bacon, Voigt, M & Co; 5 bbls s iron, Maloney & Lanahan; 10 bbls flour, Wm Flaccus & Son; 1 cask bacon, 1 bbl do, Voigt, M & Co; 6 sks cement, H W Phillips; 3 bbls dry apples, Dilworth, H & Co; 150 lbs lub oil, D Bly; 1 car corn in bulk, W G Miller; 28 bbls flour, H F Bean; 10 tubs cheese, J Daub; 2 sks wool, Arbuthnot, Shannon very scarce, $1.00 page, Goodwin & Clark; 8 sks rags, 1 bx bacon, P Duff & Sons; 23 jugs molasses, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 7 sks corn, F A Lythe; 20 bbls flour, J S Dilworth & Co; 24 bxs w. glass, Thos Swan; 62 sks oats, D Chess; 4 bbls whisky, J K Lanahan; 1 pkg butter, 1 do eggs, Woodworth & Davison; 5 bbls flour, Wm Flaccus & Son; 1 carter, 3 do eggs, S H Baird; 71 sks oats, John Rankin; 9 bbls apples, Johnston & Colvin; 15 bxs glass, R C Schlaentz; 11 bxs butter and eggs, B F Strouse.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 6 feet 10 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks. The weather last evening was cloudy and a little warmer, with every appearance of more rain.

The Bellevernon departed for New Orleans with a fair trip, and engagements below. Pilots—Thomas Morris and John Ferguson.

The Juniata departed for Cincinnati in the afternoon with a good freight list, and but few passengers.

The Belle, from Geneva, arrived and departed. She had an excellent down trip, as well be seen by reference to her manifest.

The R. J. Lockwood, Capt. Conkle, is filling up rapidly, and will depart for St. Louis to-morrow. We are informed by Capt. Conkle that with 150tons of freight on board, she only drew two feet of water.

The staunch Wauanita, Capt. Conway, as will be seen by card, is announced to depart for St. Louis to-morrow.

It is reported that the tow boat Lioness stuck a part of her tow near the Pork House.

The Granite State, Capt. Kerr, is the regular packet for Portsmouth today leaving at 4 p. m.

The Glasgow arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday and the Glendale reached St. Louis the same day.

—The Glendale arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday.

—The Juniata left for Cincinnati yesterday afternoon.

—Capt. Lee Crane has taken command of the low pressure steamer Hunter.

—The Leonidas from New Orleans has 673 bars railroad iron for Louisville.

—The Savanna was to have left Cincinnati for St. Louis on Tuesday evening.

—The Messenger left Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday. Pilots—Crate Reno and Nick Whitten.

—At last accounts the Ironsides' barges were aground. The recent rise has, no doubt, let them off before this time.

—Pilot Campbell, a resident of Georgetown, near Pittsburgh, is an invalid on the Messenger, going home. His complaint is chronic diarrhea.

The stands of cotton along the Arkansas are looking fine and promise an abundant yield. It is anticipated that the cotton crop will be larger this season than ever before.

The Lorena in tow of the Jonas Powell, arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday where her broken shaft will be mended. She reshipped her Pittsburgh freight on the Wauanita.

The Northern Line Packet Company's steamer Petrel arrived at Little Rock on the 16th, with a barge loaded with ice for sale, and one barge below and left one forty miles below Pine Bluff.

—Captain R. E. Neal, commander, and Charley Miller, first clerk, of the steamer Indiana, are greatly improved in health, and hopes are entertained that they will be able to resume business in a day or two.

Freight rates from St. Louis to Memphis have increased to 20c per barrel flour, 12c per 100 pounds for corn, 15c per 100 pounds for bacon, and 30c per 100 pounds for hay. An additional advance is looked for.

—Mr. J. Dodge, for many years a steward on the river, has invented and patented a coffee pot, which he claims saves 33½ per cent of coffee, much time and labor, and makes better coffee than the old style of dripping.

—A Telegram informs us that Ouachita, which is falling fast, and navigation becoming very difficult. The Mayflower in the event of not going through will transfer her freight to the light draught packet Lightwood, for Camden.

—A recent investigation by an English Board of Trade has developed the fact that many of the English merchant vessels are eighty years old and over. The investigation was made in the interest of sailors who go down to the sea in ships, and old ships in the grave of waters.

The Granite State, Capt. Kerr, is the regular packet for Portsmouth to-day leaving at 4 P. M. This fine steamer is adding to her popularity every trip, but this is to be expected under the administration of Com. Kerr. Passengers and shippers will remember that she leaves promptly on time.

—Says the Cincinnati Enquirer: The work-men engaged in excavating for the shore pier of the Newport bridge, on this side, partially uncovered, thirty feet below the surface, the remains of a steamboat hull, supposed to be that of the Moselle, which was destroyed by the explosion of her boilers over thirty years ago with awful loss of life. The river bank at that place is made ground.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

THE FLEET STEAMER

BELLE,

J. P. SMITH ..... Commander.
J. W. SCOTT ..... Clerk.

Independent Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

Leaves Wharf Boat above Monongahela Bridge every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M.

Will carry Freight and Passengers to all points on the Monongahela river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or at Wharf-boat, at foot of Grant street.

my9 SAM'L PATTERSON, Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer

WAUANITA ..... J. B. CONWAY, Com'r.

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, June 28, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine passenger steamer

R. J. LOCKWOOD ..... Capt. A. C. CONKLE.

Wm. C. Kemble, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, May 28th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

my25 G. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

PORTSMOUTH.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, STEUBENVILLE AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY—10 A. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR ..... Commander,

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,

my17 Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati

PACKET LINE

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer

JUNIATA,

Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock prompt. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to

mh7 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati

PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,

fel FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BALTIMORE HERRING, SHAD, &c.

—New Potomac Herring in barrels and halves; new do shad in barrels and halves; No. 1 Mackeral, all sizes of packages; No. 2 do, all sizes of packages; No. 3 do, all sizes of packages; Lake Herring, half and quarter barrels; Lake White Fish, half barrels; Labrador Herring, barrels and halves; Salmon in kits; Holland Herring, 100 kegs choice. For sale low to the trade.

WATT, LANG & CO.,

my10 172 and 174 Wood street.

BUTTER.

15 boxes Fresh Roll Butter;
10 half barrels;

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Dr. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seawood Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest, and assimilate through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than fourty years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has restored to life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician, they may still be cured. No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very much wasted, and fly matter extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying principles, which must be able to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite, aid digestion and improve the blood action. Proper nourishment is required together with such diet as the stomach will digest and assimilate. The articles most suitable for the diet of Consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanac, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient is invigorated and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are used as auxiliary to the Pulmonic. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs are already destroyed, and all symptoms are according to the judgment of the physician indicated a speedy death. The lives of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Schenck's medicines.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac contains a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicines. It can be had gratis, or sent, by mail by addressing his Principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prices of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled Dr. W. to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms, boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and other medicinal baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case and what you have taken. Send for his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually at office and over 3,000 in consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie avenue, (old number,) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS. ap2

MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED.—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, D. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. BOOK TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York. Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. my1-eod

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any VITALIC poison to produce unnatural heat. Beautiful and natural. Sold by druggists. Beware of cheap and worth

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

For Sale.—A good paying route on this paper. Apply at GAZETTE counting room.

Personal.—T. B. Hamilton, Esq., is lying dangerously ill with fever at his residence near East Liberty.

The cars have commenced to run on the inclined plane, but the formal opening will not take place until it has been announced a few more times.

Pittsburgh is to be favored with the celebrated Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. Johnny Hart, Pittsburgh's favorite, is along with them. Look out for fun.

Summer Opening.—J. H. Warner, 55 Fourth avenue, corner of Market street, will open an assortment of Parasols, Bonnets in his retail department, Saturday, May 28. 2

Mary Nickel paid a visit to Elizabeth Showers yesterday in East Liberty, and they met as friends and parted as enemies. It was all about a street car. Justice Conrad held Mary to bail for trial for disorderly conduct.

Jacob Tideken was allowed to pay the costs in a disorderly conduct case before Justice Conrad yesterday for drinking rum in the saloon of Christopher Sendorf in East Birmingham.

Clubbed.—Phillip John says he was knocked down with a club on Mount Washington, Wednesday night, and robbed by William Dietrich. Justice Heisel has been called in to settle the case.

An Alarm.—About eleven o'clock yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire from box 45, corner of Logan and Franklin streets, which was responded to by the fire department promptly. The cause of the alarm was a chimney on fire in the vicinity.

Christopher Roehler and his landlady, Mrs. Vollman, residing in the Third ward, Allegheny, had a quarrel yesterday in regard to the rent, which resulted in Mrs. V.'s appearance before Alderman Bolster for disorderly conduct. The case was amicably arranged.

Surety.—Justice Conrad was called on yesterday to settle a case wherein it appeared that Charley Craig had threatened to damage Christopher Sendorf, all of which occurred in a saloon in Allentown borough. The magistrate settled it by assessing the costs on Charley.

What's in a Name.—Yesterday Fred. Chantel was before Justice Conrad, of Lower St. Clair township, for acting in a disorderly manner before Philip Shonguisaka. The man with the unabridged name was compelled to pay the costs of the suit. He failed to make out a case.

Official Meetings.—The Railroad committee will meet to-day at three o'clock, and the Survey committee at half-past three o'clock. The Monongahela Wharf Committee will meet this afternoon, at three o'clock, at Nevins & Brew's, corner Water and Smithfield streets.

Ice Cream at the Park.—Visitors at the Allegheny Park during the warm weather will find very nice rooms, excellent cream, cakes and confectionery, with attendance and reasonable charges, at Rhodes' new rooms, No. 287 Western avenue, only half a block from the Park. Open until 11 P. M.

One Dollar.—Justice Heisel yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of John Kaiser, charged with obtaining one dollar from Henry Schaffer by falsely representing that he was a doctor, the owner of a lot of cattle about seven miles from the city. The deponent went, but could not see the cattle when he got there, neither was his money in sight.

The Iron Box deposited in the corner stone of the German Lutheran Church, Allegheny, laid yesterday was very peculiar in its character being made of enamelled iron and bearing the inscription in raised letters which will never can fade. It was the gift of Mr. Hartje and manufactured at the enameling foundry of which he is one of the proprietors. The wreaths and festoon work in green were also worthy especial notice having been made under the direction of Secretary Eggers by the ladies of Allegheny.

Detained.—Loyal La Touch, recently from Harrisburg, accompanied by a boy and a little child, was arrested at the Union Depot yesterday morning, about half-past one o'clock, on a charge of abducting. It appears that the woman was a dressmaker and had been entrusted with silk dress to repair by a lady in Harrisburg named Hays; they went and return. An officer was secured to arrive from Harrisburg for the prisoners at ten o'clock last evening.

—The officers came this morning at one o'clock. They will go back with their prisoners to-day.

Turners' National Convention.

Next Monday the National Convention of German Turners will assemble in this city in Turner Hall. The Conventions are held every two years and attract representatives from every State in the Union. They partake of a political character, and this one will consider matters pertaining to this business of interest to all who take any part in the politics of the country. The resolution of the platform, which is of the most radical character, will be the main subject for consideration. Among the doings will be Hon. Edward Rumwell, Secretary of State of Illinois. Preparations upon an extensive scale have been made for the entertainment of visitors, who will have no reason to complain of the hospitality of Pittsburgh Germans.

The Fenians.

The warriors Screabsouls who rejoice in the "Wearing of the Green" manifested slight activity yesterday, but the enthusiasm is evidently declining. A squad numbering about thirty left in the early morning train, under command of Head Centre Donnelly for "the front." There was considerable talk of others to go, but at a late hour they were still at home. It is said that the leaders of the movement in the city are preparing for a grand mass meeting on Saturday evening, probably in Lafayette Hall, for the purpose of infusing new life and inspiration into the cause. It would bear considerable infusing of a practical kind. All was comparatively quiet last night.

Temple Hall Dedication.

Last night a new Templars Hall was dedicated in Allegheny. It is located in the building adjoining Leggate's Auction House, Federal street. The hall is in the third story, and presents a very neat, cosy and attractive interior. The door has been handsomely carpeted, the woodwork grained, brilliant chandeliers suspended from the ceiling, and all else now set of furniture, for officers and members, procured. Under the gas light it looks as pleasant as any hall in the city, and reflects credit upon those who have been the generosity of the Templars. It is to be used exclusively by temperance societies, and is provided with all the paraphernalia of the different orders. In the rear are two anterooms furnished in keeping with the main apartment. Adjoining these three rooms should be satisfied with their new quarters.

The dedicatory exercises were conducted in accordance with the regular forms, and attracted a large audience of ladies and gentlemen interested in the temperance cause.

Amusements.

THE OPERA HOUSE was thronged last night with one of the largest and most brilliant audiences of the season. It was the occasion of the presentation of Norma, one of the most pleasing and charming of operas. Placed on the stage with fine scenic appointments and interpreted by the very superior artists of the Holman English Opera Company, the beautiful composition was produced in unusually fine style. In pleasant competition for public favor Mrs. Bernard Baker, who has been for some time a favorite with Pittsburgh audiences, as Emma Howson as "Adalgisa," appeared, and their vocalizations charmed and entranced the audience. The chorus was well conducted, and altogether the company appeared to very decided advantage.

This Friday evening, the occasion of the farewell benefit of Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard, will be presented for the first time in this city the English translation of Meyerbeer's grand historical opera of "Les Huguenots," with a strong cast. To-morrow a Matinee will be held, and in the evening the season will close with the delightful opera of "Martiana."

THE PAREPA-ROSA and Caroline Richings-Bernard Opera companies have just effected a consolidation. Parepa-Rosa is now at the one English Opera troupe in the country, headed by Mrs. Bernard, as Parepa-Rosa proposes going to Europe. Lovers of music will be glad that the consolidation has been effected, as but little encouragement could be afforded either company of rival artists when brought into competition with each other for public favor.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judges McCandless and McKennan.

THURSDAY, May 26.—In the case of Stitt vs. Huldekooper, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $17,500.

The next case taken up was that of Moran vs. The City of Pittsburgh—two cases. This was an action to recover interest on certain bonds held by plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, May 26.—The cases of Marshall vs. Andrews, & Craig, and Bell vs. same defendants were resumed and is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

22. Hazlewood & Blackstock vs. Hershauer
25. Walter vs. Knox.
31. Collins vs. Knox.
37. Orr vs. McFadden, Jr.
38. Carpenter & Barrows vs. Berger & Co.
44. Staley vs. Porter.
46. Powell, for use, vs. Ferguson & Bro.
47. City of Pittsburgh vs. Kerr.
17. Same vs. Carr.
19. Same vs. Cluley.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

THURSDAY, May 26.—The first case taken up was that of W. C. Shafer vs. The Whitestown Coal Company. Action on a contract for $4000. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $4000.

M. T. Bright vs. The School District of Plum township. Action to recover bounty. Jury withdrawn and non suit entered.

Mary Kelly vs. H. Dierker. *Sci. Fa. Sur Mechanic's lien.* Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $97.08.

The argument list in this Court will be taken up before a full bench Tuesday of next week. Jurors empanelled for the coming week will not be required before Monday, June 6th.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

278 Yeamen vs. Daff & Ewing.
277 McClelland vs. Rodgers.
301 Smith Guardian vs. Jacobs.
287 Montgomery vs. Moore & Chambers.
297 McMahon et al vs. Rodgers.
307 Buckley & Co. vs. Jim Mains & Co.
314 Warren et al vs. Herbst.
315 Allegheny Co. vs. Walker.
316 Richards vs. Schwab.
318 Dunn vs. Kiel.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Second Day of the Assembly—Election of Moderator—Reports Received and Discussed—Appointment of Committees—The Missionary Work Revived—General Matters.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Assembly met at nine o'clock A. M. yesterday and was opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. James Brown.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The roll of members was then called by the stated Clerk, Rev. Dr. Cooper, when the following delegates answered:

Albany Presbytery—Minister: H. P. McAdam. Elder: H. Boggs.

Argyle—Ministers: W. E. Henning, J. H. Andrew, J. B. Clapperton. Elders: Archibald Lenchrum, John Shiland, W. C. Safford.

Allegheny—Ministers: J. C. Wilson, J. H. Timmons, A. G. Wallace, A. Y. Houston. Elders: John Ross, Gam. Robinson, Matthew Kennedy, Joseph C. Wilson.

Big Spring—Ministers: J. A. McGill, F. McHarter. Elders: Hon. Jas. Ferguson, Jacob Gross.

Bloomington—Ministers: J. C. Truesdale, T. P. Proudfoot. Elders: J. M. McCullough, Robt. Murray.

Boston—Ministers: Joshua R. Kyle, G. M. Clark. Elders: Thos. Mitchell, John Ewer.

Butler—Ministers: R. B. Robertson, John Galley, N. E. Brown. Elders: H. Reed, Wm. Hartley, Joseph Brown.

Caledonia—Ministers: John Edgar, H. B. Gilfillan. Elders: C. Van Patten, John W. Walker.

Cedar Rapids—Minister: D. M. Gordon. Elder: Alex. Johnson.

Chartiers—Ministers: J. T. Brownlee, J. R. Johnson. Elders: John Templeton, Wm. Berry.

Chicago—Minister: S. F. Clark. Elder: Andrew Beveridge.

Chillicothe—Minister: John Gilmore. Elder: Joseph Dwight.

Cleveland—Minister: J. W. Logan. Elder: W. H. Kennedy.

Conemaugh—Ministers: D. M. Thorne, A. B. Struthers, D. M. McClelland. Elders: J. R. Smith, Robert McCreary, J. M. Giffin.

Delaware—Ministers: D. S. McHenry, N. K. Crone. Elders: John W. Smith, Wm. Elliott.

Des Moines—Ministers: Richard Turnbull, T. F. Dysart. Elder: Samuel Green.

Kansas—Ministers: J. C. Herron, Jos. McKelvey. Elders: Isaac Walker, J. T. Latimer.

Kenosha—Ministers: D. S. Faulkner, M. Henderson, James Brown, D. D. Elders: R. B. Glasgow, S. R. Palmer, W. Wilkin.

Lake—Ministers: Jos. H. Gray, Wm. R. Stewart. Elders: J. J. Christie, John C. Hay.

Le Claire—Minister: James Sawhill. Elder: J. H. Mitchell.

Mansfield—Ministers: R. H. Pollock, S. M. Coon. Elders: J. H. Downing, David Stitson.

Muskingum—Ministers: W. A. Scheland, S. Alexander, Cyrus Cumming. Elders: Isaac McFarland, J. McLaury, T. M. Best.

Mahoning—Minister: John Anderson. Elder: David Wylie.

Minnesota—Minister: J. S. Whitla. Elder: W. Wilson.

Monmouth—Ministers: A. M. Black, D.D., J. A. Edie, John Scott, D.D., James McArthur, D. D. Dov, D.D. Elders: David Turnbull, R. Campbell, Alex. Spear, Samuel Graham, Matth. McLaughrey.

Monongahela—Ministers: James Grier, D.D., D. D. Turner, Ebenezer Finland. Elders: James Reed, N. Ballantine, R. J. McGowan.

Muskingum—Ministers: H. Forsyth, David Hall, S. M. Hutchison. Elders: Samuel Lee, A. Armstrong, Richard Bell.

Nebraska—Minister: D. C. Wilson. Elder: R. C. Murphy.

First New York—Ministers: James Thompson, Robt. Armstrong. Elders: Isaac McGay, Robt. Harper.

Second New York—Ministers: M. L. Ross, H. H. Blair. Elders: James B. Hay, J. S. Dale.

First Ohio—Ministers: Marcus Ormund, Joseph M. Halton. Elders: T. C. Reed, W. McCreary.

Presbytery of Oregon—Minister: T. S. Wendell.

Philadelphia—Ministers: William Bruce, W. C. Jackson, W. S. Owens. Elders: W. M. McKnight, Hon. Jeremiah Gitty, J. Buchanan.

Princeton—Ministers: Thomas McCree.

Rock Island—Ministers: A. W. Clokey, S. H. Wood, Thos. Milligan, D. S. Carnahan.

Sidney—Ministers: J. A. Thompson, H. Brown. Elders: D. K. Gillespie, Thomas Cook.

Miami Presbytery—Minister: Alex. Smith. Elder: Duncan Furguson.

Stubenville—Ministers: J. M. Jamison, T. J. Kennedy, A. McGaffin. Elders: D. Harvey, A. Simpson.

St. Lawrence—Minister: Jas. Ferguson, Jacob Gross.

St. Louis—Ministers: Thomas Brown, N. N. Marling. Elders: John Russell, A. M. Allen.

Tennessee—Minister: J. M. Coleman.

Vermont—Minister: John Service. Elder: Robert Esdon.

Wabash—Minister: Thomas Mercer. Elder: David McElrath.

Westmoreland—Ministers: J. S. Easton D. D., D. H. Bullock. Elders: James H. Campbell, David Shaw.

Wheeling—Ministers: R. G. Campbell, William Grimes. Elders: T. Sweeney, Robert Patton.

Western Union—Ministers: W. C. Williamson, P. Currie. Elders: George Cain, J. A. Kinkton.

White River—Minister: James Ingles. Elder: Wm. Campbell.

Wisconsin—Ministers: R. G. Wallace, J. H. Silbock. Elders: James Menzies, W. Campbell.

Xenia—Ministers: W. H. Darrey, W. A. Robb, W. A. Campbell. Elders: J. B. Carruthers, Wm. Anderson, James Bryan.

The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

Rev. A. G. Wallace was appointed second or temporary Moderator.

The Moderator then stated that the first business in order was the election of a Moderator for the ensuing year.

ELECTION OF MODERATOR.

On motion it was resolved to go into an election, and the Moderator announced that the Assembly was ready to receive nominations.

Rev. T. S. Kendall, of Oregon, Rev. James Brown, of Keokuk, Iowa, and Rev. Wm. Bruce, D. D., of Baltimore, were placed in nomination.

Dr. Bruce declined the honor and requested the members not to vote for him.

A vote was then taken, which resulted in the election of Rev. Dr. Willis.

Dr. Brown announced the result and returned his thanks to the Assembly for having selected him at the previous meeting to preside over their deliberations, after which he introduced the Moderator elect.

REV. T. S. KENDALL.

Mr. Kendall, on taking the chair, said: Brethren of this Assembly, I would be unjust to my feelings not to express to you my appreciation of your kindness in placing me in this position. This is the highest honor my Church, and to be called upon to preside over its deliberations is an honor of which more pretentious and more able men than myself might well be proud. I feel, however, in accepting the position thus kindly tendered, that I am assuming a responsibility I am scarcely competent to bear without your kind and co-operation. My position in life has been unfavorable for becoming acquainted and familiar with the rules which govern bodies of this character. At an early age in life, and shortly after I entered into the ministry, I was called to the West, where I soon found myself where evil prevailed to a great extent and raged in open conflict with truth and all that was good, and I was called to the front—the extreme western frontier, 'midst the savages, so that I have had but little opportunity for acting myself for the position you have placed me in. I will, with your aid, however, discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability. He then urged upon the members the propriety of conducting the proceedings in harmony, after which he closed his remarks.

HOURS OF MEETING.

Dr. Brown moved that the Assembly now proceed to arrange the hours of meeting and adjourning. Adopted.

He then moved that the Assembly hold two sessions each day, as follows: From 9 o'clock to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. After some discussion, the motion was adopted.

A motion was made to adjourn, but, at the request of A. G. Wallace, it was withdrawn, in order that he might read the credentials of Rev. Thomas McPherson, delegate from the Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

The credentials were read and accepted.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, ETC.

Dr. Brown stated that the Committee on Rules and Regulations had submitted a report, but that Rule 18 in said report, which referred to the appointment of committees, contemplated some change in the committees, and he moved that it be adopted for the government of the Assembly in that matter, in order that the Moderator might have time to appoint the committees.

The motion was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Beveridge thought that it would be necessary to proceed further with the report, as Rule 9 had immediate connection with the one just adopted, and the Moderator could not proceed to appoint committees until it or some other rule had been adopted in relation to the number of men of which each committee should consist. He, therefore, moved that it be adopted.

A motion was made to amend and adopt all the rules between 19 and 29, inclusive.

Pending the motion, the question was raised as to what proportion of elders should be on the several committees, and considerable discussion ensued.

It was finally resolved that the matter be left to the discretion of the Moderator.

A motion was then made to lay the matter under consideration on the table.

Rev. Mr. Smith moved to adjourn. Lost.

The question then recurred to the motion to lay on the table, it was adopted.

The motion to adjourn was then renewed and carried, after which the Assembly was dismissed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Beveridge.

INVITATION TO DINNER.

Rev. Dr. Brown announced that dinner had been prepared in Normal Hall for all who desired to avail themselves of the invitation, and requested that all who contemplated dining with the committee would meet in the church at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, from whence they would be conducted to the hall, which was within one minute's walk.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Assembly convened at two o'clock and was opened with prayer by Rev Dr. Willis, President of Knox College.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Moderator stated that he had nominated the Standing Committees for the ensuing year and would submit them to the Assembly for approval.

Following are the Committees:

Bills and Overtures—James Brown, D. D., Joseph H. Pressly, James Thompson, A. B. Coleman, Thomas Sweeny, Wm. Wilkin, and Samuel Lee.

Judicial Committee—John Scott, A. G. Wallace, D. D., Thos. Brown, James Grier, Hon. J. H. Downing, David Shaw, and Andrew Beveridge.

Narrative and State of Religion.—Wm. Bruce, John Anderson, Marcus Armond, Wm. M. McKnight, M. M. Laughey.

Home Missions.—D. S. McHenry, Robt. Armstrong, D. C. Wilson, David Turnbull, D. H. Gillespie.

Foreign Missions.—David Paul, R. H. Pollock, N. K. Crone, S. T. Larimer, and J. S. Dale.

Freedmen's Missions.—J. W. Logue, C. Cummings, J. H. Timmons, Robert Harper, W. H. Kennedy.

Education.—J. R. Doig, D.D., J. A. Bailey, S. M. Clark, J. W. Walker, James Campbell.

Publication.—J. M. Henderson, L. M. Coon, W. C. Williamson, C. VanPatten, John Ewer.

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Finance.—Wm. Getty, Hon. James Ferguson, Alex. Spears, D. S. Carnahan, Isaac McCoy.

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Correspondence.—J. H. Niblock, Jno. Garby, A. V. Houston, J. M. McCullough, W. C. Safford.

Devotional Exercises.—J. D. Turner, J. S. Purdy, William Witherspoon, N. Ballantine, McKelvey, New recruits had, however, been received, which filled up the ranks and enabled the Board to carry on the work without lagging. Of these were Miss Martha J. McKown, who returned to India; Miss Ella A. Wharton, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, who entered the same field; Miss Mary E. Welsh, of Martinsburg, Ohio, and Miss Mary Culbertson, of Pennsylvania, were sent to India. On the 20th of October these four Christian ladies sailed from New York for their distant fields.

The report then speaks of the various missions, reviewing them at length in the order of their organization. The Board also had to report from China, and were unable to state what Dr. Nevins' intentions were for the future. The mission was also true of Abyssinia, the missionary having presented no report. In relation to Italy, the Board gave an account of the labors of the Rev. W. G. Moorhead, and stated that, although he had been an efficient laborer, the field was yet "white for the harvest."

WHAT IS NEEDED.

The wants for the ensuing year are enumerated as

1st. New missionaries for Syria, India and Egypt.

2d. Appropriations for the current expenses of the ensuing year, as follows: Syria, $1,500; India, $17,000; Egypt, $21,000; total, $41,100 in gold or $51,375 in currency, or $50,600 in gold or $63,325 in currency.

Appointments are continued, $9,500 in gold or $11,875 in currency, making a total of $50,600 in gold or $63,325 in currency.

Contingencies. During the last years famine prevailed in India, and if such should again occur, the sum for contingencies would have to be increased.

4th. Prayer and increase of missionary intelligence.

The Board in conclusion recommended, First, that the churches be urged to pray specially for the success of the work. Second, that if suitable persons can be secured, missionaries be sent, one to Syria, two to India, and one to Egypt. Third, that the constitution for an Association be first approved by the Assembly and then adopted as a guide for the institution. Fourth, that all efforts to raise funds for the Missions be kept in their own supervision, and not so loosely as heretofore. Fifth, that all the churches be requested to have collections at conference and prayer for the cause, and that pastors be requested to disseminate missionary intelligence. Sixth, that the vacancies occurring at this session of the Assembly in the Board, be immediately filled.

Accompanying the report was the following

RECAPITULATION.

The whole number of missions under the care of the church and regularly receiving contributions from our church is—5; stations 12; churches 17; ordained laborers, 27, of the missionaries and assistants in active service; males, 15; females, 12; natives, 63—total 89. Of these 10 are in Syria, 45 in India, and 46 in Egypt.

There 12 churches with 281 communicants—41 in Syria, 60 in India, 180 in Egypt. The schools number 13—1 in Syria, 3 in India, 9 in Syria, 141 in India, 604 in Egypt. The contributions amount to $40 from India, $866 from Egypt—total $906. The teaching force of this character. At an early age in life, and shortly after I entered into the ministry, I was called to the West, where I soon found myself where evil prevailed to a great extent and raged in open conflict with truth and all that was good, and I was called to the front—the extreme western frontier, 'midst the savages, so that I have had but little opportunity for acting myself for the position you have placed me in. I will, with your aid, however, discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability. He then urged upon the members the propriety of conducting the proceedings in harmony, after which he closed his remarks.

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The Board in conclusion recommended, First, that the churches be urged to pray specially for the success of the work. Second, that if suitable persons can be secured, missionaries be sent, one to Syria, two to India, and one to Egypt. Third, that the constitution for an Association be first approved by the Assembly and then adopted as a guide for the institution. Fourth, that all efforts to raise funds for the Missions be kept in their own supervision, and not so loosely as heretofore. Fifth, that all the churches be requested to have collections at conference and prayer for the cause, and that pastors be requested to disseminate missionary intelligence. Sixth, that the vacancies occurring at this session of the Assembly in the Board, be immediately filled.

Accompanying the report was the following

RECAPITULATION.

The whole number of missions under the care of the church and regularly receiving contributions from our church is—5; stations 12; churches 17; ordained laborers, 27, of the missionaries and assistants in active service; males, 15; females, 12; natives, 63—total 89. Of these 10 are in Syria, 45 in India, and 46 in Egypt.

There 12 churches with 281 communicants—41 in Syria, 60 in India, 180 in Egypt. The schools number 13—1 in Syria, 3 in India, 9 in Syria, 141 in India, 604 in Egypt. The contributions amount to $40 from India, $866 from Egypt—total $906. The teaching force of this character. At an early age in life, and shortly after I entered into the ministry, I was called to the West, where I soon found myself where evil prevailed to a great extent and raged in open conflict with truth and all that was good, and I was called to the front—the extreme western frontier, 'midst the savages, so that I have had but little opportunity for acting myself for the position you have placed me in. I will, with your aid, however, discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability. He then urged upon the members the propriety of conducting the proceedings in harmony, after which he closed his remarks.

HOURS OF MEETING.

Dr. Brown moved that the Assembly now proceed to arrange the hours of meeting and adjourning. Adopted.

He then moved that the Assembly hold two sessions each day, as follows: From 9 o'clock to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. After some discussion, the motion was adopted.

A motion was made to adjourn, but, at the request of A. G. Wallace, it was withdrawn, in order that he might read the credentials of Rev. Thomas McPherson, delegate from the Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

The credentials were read and accepted.

COMMITTEE ON RULES, ETC.

Dr. Brown stated that the Committee on Rules and Regulations had submitted a report, but that Rule 18 in said report, which referred to the appointment of committees, contemplated some change in the committees, and he moved that it be adopted for the government of the Assembly in that matter, in order that the Moderator might have time to appoint the committees.

The motion was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Beveridge thought that it would be necessary to proceed further with the report, as Rule 9 had immediate connection with the one just adopted, and the Moderator could not proceed to appoint committees until it or some other rule had been adopted in relation to the number of men of which each committee should consist. He, therefore, moved that it be adopted.

A motion was made to amend and adopt all the rules between 19 and 29, inclusive.

Pending the motion, the question was raised as to what proportion of elders should be on the several committees, and considerable discussion ensued.

It was finally resolved that the matter be left to the discretion of the Moderator.

A motion was then made to lay the matter under consideration on the table.

Rev. Mr. Smith moved to adjourn. Lost.

The question then recurred to the motion to lay on the table, it was adopted.

The motion to adjourn was then renewed and carried, after which the Assembly was dismissed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Beveridge.

INVITATION TO DINNER.

Rev. Dr. Brown announced that dinner had been prepared in Normal Hall for all who desired to avail themselves of the invitation, and requested that all who contemplated dining with the committee would meet in the church at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, from whence they would be conducted to the hall, which was within one minute's walk.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Assembly convened at two o'clock and was opened with prayer by Rev Dr. Willis, President of Knox College.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Moderator stated that he had nominated the Standing Committees for the ensuing year and would submit them to the Assembly for approval.

Following are the Committees:

Bills and Overtures—James Brown, D. D., Joseph H. Pressly, James Thompson, A. B. Coleman, Thomas Sweeny, Wm. Wilkin, and Samuel Lee.

Judicial Committee—John Scott, A. G. Wallace, D. D., Thos. Brown, James Grier, Hon. J. H. Downing, David Shaw, and Andrew Beveridge.

Narrative and State of Religion.—Wm. Bruce, John Anderson, Marcus Armond, Wm. M. McKnight, M. M. Laughey.

Home Missions.—D. S. McHenry, Robt. Armstrong, D. C. Wilson, David Turnbull, D. H. Gillespie.

Foreign Missions.—David Paul, R. H. Pollock, N. K. Crone, S. T. Larimer, and J. S. Dale.

Freedmen's Missions.—J. W. Logue, C. Cummings, J. H. Timmons, Robert Harper, W. H. Kennedy.

Education.—J. R. Doig, D.D., J. A. Bailey, S. M. Clark, J. W. Walker, James Campbell.

Publication.—J. M. Henderson, L. M. Coon, W. C. Williamson, C. VanPatten, John Ewer.

Church Extension.—D. F. Bonner, Richard Turnbull, E. C. Cooper, Hiram Anderson, R. Palmer.

Sabbath Schools.—J. R. Johnson, H. P. McAdams, T. J. Kennedy, Samuel Graham, Wm. Getty.

Finance.—Wm. Getty, Hon. James Ferguson, Alex. Spears, D. S. Carnahan, Isaac McCoy.

Statistics.—Wm. S. Owens, J. C. Truesdale, A. W. Clark, Joseph McCreight, J. G. Reed.

Correspondence.—J. H. Niblock, Jno. Garby, A. V. Houston, J. M. McCullough, W. C. Safford.

Devotional Exercises.—J. D. Turner, J. S. Purdy, William Witherspoon, N. Ballantine, McKelvey, New recruits had, however, been received, which filled up the ranks and enabled the Board to carry on the work without lagging. Of these were Miss Martha J. McKown, who returned to India; Miss Ella A. Wharton, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, who entered the same field; Miss Mary E. Welsh, of Martinsburg, Ohio, and Miss Mary Culbertson, of Pennsylvania, were sent to India. On the 20th of October these four Christian ladies sailed from New York for their distant fields.

The report then speaks of the various missions, reviewing them at length in the order of their organization. The Board also had to report from China, and were unable to state what Dr. Nevins' intentions were for the future. The mission was also true of Abyssinia, the missionary having presented no report. In relation to Italy, the Board gave an account of the labors of the Rev. W. G. Moorhead, and stated that, although he had been an efficient laborer, the field was yet "white for the harvest."

WHAT IS NEEDED.

The wants for the ensuing year are enumerated as

1st. New missionaries for Syria, India and Egypt.

2d. Appropriations for the current expenses of the ensuing year, as follows: Syria, $1,500; India, $17,000; Egypt, $21,000; total, $41,100 in gold or $51,375 in currency.

Appointments are continued, $9,500 in gold or $11,875 in currency, making a total of $50,600 in gold or $63,325 in currency.

Contingencies. During the last years famine prevailed in India, and if such should again occur, the sum for contingencies would have to be increased.

4th. Prayer and increase of missionary intelligence.

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